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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 43-47 (F-5). Tomorrow: High clouds. Temp. 43-47 (F-5). **LONDON:** Occasional showers. Temp. 43-47 (F-5). Tomorrow: High clouds. Temp. 43-47 (F-5). **NEW YORK:** High clouds. Temp. 43-47 (F-5). Tomorrow: High clouds. Temp. 43-47 (F-5). **ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2**



STALEMATE—Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff in Rome yesterday after talks with Britain and NATO members.

EEC Votes Trade Deal With U.S.

France Abandons Concession Issue

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The six Common Market countries today agreed on the terms of the trade arrangements discussed last week between the European Economic Community and William D. Eberle, the U.S. special trade representative.

But it was a grudging agreement. The French representative, who yesterday expressed concern over the failure of the Brussels Commission to commit Washington to reciprocal concessions for EEC exports, insisted that he would still have to get the approval of his government before the French could support today's accord.

However, there is little doubt that this will be forthcoming, probably tomorrow, thus clearing the last obstacle to U.S.-EEC agreement.

French Climb-Down

In effect, this is a climb-down by the French, who have wanted specific short-term American concessions in the final text, which was provisionally adopted last week at the end of discussions with Mr. Eberle.

There were some fears among France's Common Market partners that this might have forced the United States to go back on other aspects of last week's agreement. In spite of the last-minute French hesitations, which are now taken care of as diplomatic window-dressing, confidence was today expressed by Common Market spokesmen that the U.S.-EEC trade package was now finalized.

This deal includes an agreement to enter wide trade talks next year and, meanwhile, gives concessions to American wheat and citrus exporters.

Today's compromise sets down that, when the trade agreement is ratified by both sides, the Six will indicate verbally to the United States that they expect easy access to the American market for certain community products. But this will not cause the United States any anxiety because the final text of last week's agreement will remain substantially the same.

Community sources have pointed out that the French are as anxious as anyone to progress with European union and it is, therefore, strongly in their interest to see that the American trade and monetary legislative measures pass safely through Congress. This is why Common Market officials feel the last-minute reservations raised by the French were procedural rather than substantive.

Farm Debate

Earlier in the day, the EEC agricultural ministers concluded a debate on how agriculture should be reformed by pensioning off farmers whose farms were too small to be economical. The ministers did not reach an agreement on measures to achieve this reform or on how many farmers would qualify for the pensions.

The ministers also touched on the problem of farm prices, in response to a commission proposal that there should be an 8 percent average increase for the current season's production. No agreement was reached on this point. The real battle on price levels is not expected to take place until next month because, under EEC regulations, farm prices must be fixed by April 1 of any year.



ROADBLOCK—Cars squeeze through narrow gap near Killeen Customs Post on Dublin-Belfast road which was blocked by blown-up trucks yesterday. Unconfirmed reports say this was not work of IRA, but a rightist group trying to stop imports from Eire.

Brandt Accepts Government Bid To Visit Israel

By Alvin Shuster

BONN, Feb. 8 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt has accepted a government invitation to visit Israel, a government spokesman announced here today.

The spokesman said that the invitation had come from Premier Golda Meir and that the date would be set later through diplomatic channels. The visit was not considered likely to take place before the second half of this year and may occur in early 1973.

It will be the first time a West German chancellor has visited Israel and observers here thought the trip would seal reconciliation between the two countries.

Britain to Decree Emergency Today Over Power Shortage

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The British government decided today to declare a state of emergency over a threatened power shortage stemming from the month-long national coal strike.

The emergency, to be declared by royal proclamation tomorrow, means the government will have extraordinary powers to conserve dwindling supplies. The decision was coupled with a new appeal from the government for a settlement of the first national coal strike here in 45 years.

As a first step under the emergency, the government plans to order a blackout of all advertising signs, which would mean a darkened Piccadilly Circus by the end of the week. It will also ban floodlights for public buildings.

Officials said that such measures, while not conserving much power in themselves, were meant to demonstrate to the public the need to economize in using electricity. Other steps will follow, the officials said.

Stockpiles of coal were high when the strike by the 280,000 miners started. But the picketing miners have been effective in many areas in blocking the delivery of coal to power stations. The situation deteriorated further with the refusal of oil truck drivers to deliver to the power stations.

About half of the nation's coal production is used to produce 75 percent of the power supply. The rest of the coal goes to industry, with only about 10 percent used in homes.

Officials of the National Union of Mineworkers expressed fear that the emergency might cost them public support for their bid for higher wages. Joe Gormley, the union's leader, said that "when people start having their lights, televisions and stoves affected, the miners may lose sympathy."

Invited to Talks

The union accepted an invitation today from Robert Carr, the employment secretary, for talks tomorrow. Mr. Carr will also meet with leaders of the National Coal Board, which runs the national coal industry.

Negotiations broke down last month after the board refused to go beyond an offer of a raise of just under 8 percent, the government's unofficial ceiling on pay increases. Officials said that to give the miners more would open the way for millions of other workers to intensify their pay demands.

The miners' basic salaries, not including overtime, now range from about \$47 a week for those on the surface to \$78 for those underground. The union had sought a raise of about \$29 for the lowest-paid surface worker and \$13 more for the highest-paid underground man.

Ulster Catholics Set Widespread Protests Today

BELFAST, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Mass rallies, fasts and roadblocks will spearhead the Catholic community's "day of disruption" tomorrow marking six months of internment without trial in Northern Ireland, civil-rights leaders said today.

As they laid their plans, violence continued across Britain's troubled province. Gunmen in a speeding car killed a man in Belfast's Catholic Ardoyne district tonight, police said. The victim, the 20th person to die in Ulster this year and the 240th to be killed in two and a half years of Northern Ireland violence, was gunned down near the Crumlin Road fire station, a few yards from where gunmen riddled two policemen last month. "We don't think he's connected to the army or police," a police spokesman said. "As far as we are concerned, he was a civilian." The victim was not named.

Elsewhere, machine-gunners in a passing car seriously wounded two off-duty British soldiers near Omagh. Troops and gunmen exchanged fire in Londonderry, the army said.

John Hume, Catholic member of Parliament from Londonderry, said he and several other MPs planned to begin a 24-hour protest fast tonight on the spot in the city's Bogside district where British troops killed 13 civilians in a clash on "Bloody Sunday," Jan. 31.

Mr. Hume said two men on the army's and security forces' "wanted list" are among those expected to speak at tomorrow's Londonderry rally.

They are Paddy Kennedy, a Northern Irish MP now living in the republic, and Malachy McCann, alleged head of the Official, or ideologically oriented wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

"The Catholic people are fully united in our efforts to make this a massive protest day throughout the province," Mr. Hume said. "We shall hold our fast for 24 hours in the Bogside, and we fully support other protests planned for tomorrow."

These protests—both against the "Bloody Sunday" shootings and the internment policy introduced to curb the IRA—were expected to take many forms. Catholic civil-rights leaders said.

Among them were mass rallies, including an expected 15,000 in Londonderry, roadblocks to disrupt traffic, felling of trees across roads and railway tracks, sit-down demonstrations and closure of schools.

But Mr. Hume warned workers not to shut down firms through strikes or other action. "Protests are not meant to be self-punishing," he said. "This could be the case if a firm lost business and had to make employees redundant because of any shutdown. This would only be defeating ourselves."

Civil-rights leaders said these actions—also including picketing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Economic Aid, Eased Internment

Heath Cabinet Said to Weigh 3-Point Proposal for Ulster

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Prime Minister Edward Heath's government has tentatively decided on a three-pronged plan to relieve the bitter and bloody conflict in Northern Ireland, it was learned today.

The plan's key elements are a relaxation of the internment policy, massive economic aid to reduce unemployment in Ulster, and some form of community government to guarantee key posts in the provincial regime to members of the Roman Catholic minority, sources said.

The Heath cabinet has scheduled meetings over the next few days to make a final decision on whether and when to offer the plan. The best informed sources expect a favorable decision, probably to be announced next week.

The plan has been designed to appeal to both the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority. For Protestants, it would continue the provincial government and keep Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom. At the same time, it would meet in part some of the chief Catholic complaints.

But after the 13 deaths in Londonderry, Catholics of all classes are insisting that internment must be ended outright and that the provincial government must be abolished.

Most Protestants, in turn, would like more rather than fewer Catholics behind bars and many will react with dismay to any lessening of their hold on the levers of government.

The plan would be a bold political move compared to the present position, which simply relies on military force to reduce the Irish Republican Army's guerrilla forces. But it is still considerably more modest than a "shock treatment" plan proposed by key civil servants.

That project called for a coalition government in the province, giving Catholics places in the Ulster cabinet in accordance with their parties' strength. In other words, if Catholic parties elected (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Malta Talks Collapse As Mintoff Bars Offer

ROME, Feb. 8 (AP).—Talks over the future of military bases in Malta collapsed here today when Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff rejected in a fury to a take-it-or-leave-it package from Britain and NATO. He called it an ultimatum.

"We will take no ultimatum," Mr. Mintoff told newsmen in an angry voice. "Malta is not a colony."

Mr. Mintoff, British Defense Secretary Lord Carrington and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns broke up their morning meeting after less than five hours of talks in two days and went home.

It was the shortest and stormiest of four rounds of negotiations they have had in Rome since Jan. 14, when Mr. Mintoff canceled his own ultimatum for the evacuation of 3,500 British troops from his strategic Mediterranean island by the middle of last month.

Both Lord Carrington and Mr. Luns described their offer as "final and definitive."

"We are waiting for an answer," Lord Carrington told newsmen after consulting with Mr. Luns. The NATO executive added: "I expect that, after Mr. Mintoff consults his government at home, he will tell us whether they are willing or not to accept this final offer."

"Nothing is final unless it is acceptable to Malta," Mr. Mintoff said.

He was furious and sarcastic, but he refused to rule out all possibility of an agreement to keep the Malta air and naval bases in Western hands.

"It's not up to me alone to make a decision," he said. "I'll consult with my colleagues about what our answer will be."

For Britain and NATO, the main concern was to keep the Malta bases from falling under the control of the Soviet Union and its expanding fleet in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Mintoff is in dire need of cash and jobs for his near-bankrupt island of 320,000 inhabitants. Money and employment were the two main stumbling blocks in the talks.

NATO's final offer included

Accord Reported In Dock Strike On West Coast

By Alvin Shuster

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 (AP).—A tentative agreement to end the 125-day-old strike on U.S. West Coast docks was announced today by negotiators for shippers and longshoremen.

The action almost certainly will mean that Congress will drop efforts to pass legislation which would force longshoremen back to work. But that effort was said to have been one factor in pressuring shippers and longshoremen into an agreement.

Sam Kagel, a mediator, said the settlement would be submitted to a union committee to decide the date of a ratification vote and if there would be a return to work pending the vote. The committee will meet in San Francisco on Saturday.

The strike, the longest ever at Pacific ports, was the first since a 95-day walkout in 1943.

President Nixon has said that the strike lost the United States \$600 million in exports and economists said the total cost was near \$2 billion.

Negotiators said all economic issues had been settled and "certain specified, non-economic issues" would be submitted to arbitration.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Pacific Maritime Association, representing shippers, also said at a news conference that a settlement had been reached.

U.S. Air Force's 2.3-Million-Gallon Problem Disposal of Vietnam Defoliant

By Nicholas C. Christ

HOUSTON, Feb. 8.—The state of Texas has blocked an Air Force plan to destroy 2.3 million gallons of a potent defoliant called Agent Orange at a commercial incinerator near Houston. It says the defoliant cannot be destroyed anywhere in Texas.

Agent Orange was manufactured in the United States and once was used on the jungles of Vietnam to uncover enemy activity. Its use was condemned and terminated in April, 1970.

The Texas refusal leaves the Air Force with millions of gallons of the defoliant and the Defense Department apparently has run out of ideas on how to destroy it.

The Air Force had considered destroying it in a commercial incinerator at Deer Park at the rate of 5,000 gallons a day. Deer Park is a heavily industrialized community on the Houston Ship

the by-product of such a method would be as difficult to destroy as Agent Orange.

Dumping Agent Orange into a landfill was suggested, and Houston was among the places considered. It would be the least expensive method, the Pentagon spokesman said, but it was "not considered to be consistent with the policy of preserving the quality of human environment."

Besides, the Houston area recently was in an uproar over a local steel plant's practice of burying deadly acids underground near the ship channel.

Another problem is what the Air Force will do with the 41,800 barrels, even if all the defoliant is buried, burned or somehow destroyed.

Officials cannot be certain that all of the defoliant will be removed from the barrels and serious problems of "surveillance and disposal" have arisen.

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LOOKING AHEAD—Marie-Thérèse Nadig won her second gold medal of the 1972 Winter Olympics yesterday as the Swiss made it three for three in Alpine skiing. Miss Nadig, who beat Annemarie Prell in the downhill, edged her Austrian rival in the giant slalom yesterday. If she takes the special slalom Friday, she will be the first woman in Olympic history to win all three Alpine skiing events. Details, Page 13.

British Peer to Return Medals And Apply for Irish Citizenship

DUBLIN, Feb. 8 (AP).—A British peer who lives in Ireland announced yesterday that he is going to return his six war medals to Queen Elizabeth and apply for Irish citizenship.

Lord Kilbracken, 51, said he made the decision because of the "Derry murders" and the Northern Ireland government's policy of internment of suspected gunmen without trial.

Lord Kilbracken commanded a squadron of Britain's fleet air arm during World War II, winning the Distinguished Service Cross and five other decorations.

"I now intend handing these medals back to the queen through her representative in Ireland, the British ambassador," Lord Kilbracken said.

"I wish to rid myself of my final souvenirs of service with the armed forces of Britain. Certainly no sailor would have behaved in the manner of the paratroopers."

Lord Kilbracken, who sits in the House of Lords as a member of Britain's opposition Labour party, has lived in the Irish village of Killybeg since he succeeded to the title on his father's death in 1950.

"My family all lived here, but unfortunately I was born in London," Lord Kilbracken said.

"I have always considered myself more Irish than British," he said, adding that he would apply for Irish citizenship.

If he renounces British citizenship, he will be disqualified from the House of Lords.

Ulster's Catholics Planning Widespread Protests Today

(Continued from Page 1)

of army posts and police stations must be nonviolent and must continue the spirit of Sunday's protest march in Newry.

More than 30,000 Catholics from both Ulster and the Irish Republic demonstrated Sunday in Newry, close to the border. Despite fears on both sides of a confrontation, there was no violence.

The army said today that two off-duty troopers were wounded by machine-gun fire last night while walking past their barracks outside Omagh. Both men were civilian clothes.

"This attack took us all by surprise," an army spokesman said. "Omagh has been like a peacetime barracks, with hardly any problems in the recent violence."

In Londonderry, an army spokesman said two British soldiers shot two men who opened fire on an observation post near the Catholic Creggan Estate. In a second gun battle, cops said they thought they hit three men.

But City Hospital reported no admissions of persons with gunshot wounds. Residents of Elgh's Lane, site of the second exchange, said they saw no civilian struck by bullets.

In other incidents, the army reported that a small bomb explosion in Belfast damaged an automobile showroom. There were no casualties.

Troops in a Belfast observation post who returned fire when attacked with machine guns thought they hit a gunman, an army spokesman said. "One of two men were firing at us when we shot at them, and we think he was hit."

Northern Ireland Prime Minister Brian Faulkner, meanwhile, speaking in the province's Stormont Parliament, underlined his government's rejection of union with the Irish Republic as a solution to the crisis.

"What we see of the Irish Republic we do not like. We do not admire the petulant and belittling utterances of the public figures on the world stage," Mr. Faulkner said.

He said the government accepted a "no" to a united Ireland resolution offered by a Parliament member, the Rev. Ian Paisley, a militant Protestant leader. But Mr. Faulkner also said the government does not intend to plan fact that a very substantial minority would take a very different view."

Mr. Faulkner renewed his appeal for Catholic leaders to join in talks. "All political leaders of our community must decide very soon whether to dig still deeper trenches for a long and bloody struggle or whether to show some real courage and generosity."

Mr. Paisley denounced calls for a new "political initiative" as disguised plans for a united Ireland, and the civil-rights movement as a "mere smoke-screen for this."

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Truck Convoy Is Ambushed By Viet Cong

U.S. Repulses Attack In Central Highlands

SAIGON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Viet Cong ambushed a U.S. truck convoy carrying supplies to the Central Highlands today. The enemy was also reported to have attacked the allied air base at Pleiku but to have been repulsed with five dead before the troops could get past the perimeter fence.

The truck convoy, carrying fuel and food from coastal supply dumps, was caught by enemy rocket and mortar fire in a daylight attack 15 miles east of An Khe and 350 miles north of Saigon, the U.S. command said.

A fuel truck exploded and a food truck was badly damaged before U.S. helicopter gunships chased the guerrillas away.

It was the second ambush on the highway in three days although the first there for a U.S. convoy since July 19. Enemy forces are expected to try to cut the highway if they begin the predicted offensive to coincide with President Nixon's visit to Peking this month.

In other combat in Indochina, fighting was reported in Cambodia near Angkor Wat and four government soldiers were said to have been killed on patrol within two miles of the temples yesterday.

Military sources in Vientiane, Laos, said that the enemy fired more than 100 rounds of artillery against Laotian government positions five miles southeast of Long Cheng last night, breaking a two-week lull.

Mr. O'Brien said Mr. Waldheim should be invited "to see the situation at first hand."

Heath Cabinet Said to Weigh 3-Point Proposal for Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

one-third of the provincial government's legislature, they would get one-third of the cabinet seats.

The Heath proposal has not ruled this out entirely. In a first phase, Catholics would be assured only of a fixed share of government jobs. But in a second and later phase, the proportional cabinet representation could be employed.

The civil servants' plan also called for a referendum on whether Northern Ireland should be incorporated in the Irish Republic. Given the 2 to 1 Protestant majority, any referendum would produce an overwhelming "no" vote. But it was felt that the prospect of future referendums would at least provide those who demand unification with some reason to hope.

Mr. Heath and his supporters, however, are said to believe that a referendum now would only further inflame already overheated passions, and that Catholics would likely boycott the whole thing anyway.

Because of interment, Catholic political leaders have refused to take part in any talks about the province's future. Mr. Heath and his colleagues are said to believe that the process cannot be ended outright, the gunmen cannot be put back on the streets.

At the moment, each internee's dossier is reviewed by a three-man advisory committee for the Ulster government. This body, under Judge James Brown, has been recommending that in about one of 11 cases the man be released.

But the number actually freed

is even smaller than this because the Ulster regime requires every man leaving internment centers to take an oath swearing "that for the remainder of my life, I will not join or assist any illegal organization nor engage in any violence nor counsel or encourage others so to do." Four of the 35 persons recommended for release have refused to swear it.

Under the tentative Heath plan, the criteria for releasing men would be broadened. Thus, those who are simply political figures in the IRA would be freed. So might lower ranking "soldiers" in the illegal army. Moreover, the oath would be dropped.

It is possible that the expected announcement next week will not provide for an immediate relaxation of internment. There is a view that some delay is necessary lest it appear that concessions are being made to terror.

How much economic assistance is under discussion is not known. However, it has been learned that some advisers want London to go beyond the conventional subsidy arrangements for private industry and create state-run plants specifically designed to hire men.

In Catholic ghettos like the Ardoyne in Belfast and Bogside in Londonderry, women often are the only wage earners, finding jobs in offices and textile plants. For Britain as a whole, the official jobless rate is now 4.3 percent; for Northern Ireland it is 8.9 percent and the rate for Northern Irish males is 10.9 percent. If anything, these percentages understate the problem because they cover only those who register with labor exchanges.

side barracks to prevent a speeding car from tossing a grenade. On Springfield Road another spot check by soldiers, but the American accent helps, and only the car is checked. Finally, the taxi arrives at the Europa Hotel, in the city center. There are barriers at the entrance. A guard in a wooden shack near the entrance checks each visitor and his belongings, which by this time are crumpled. The hotel's revolving door is kept locked, so a bellboy opens it for each visitor. One checks in "So far no trouble," says Tommy, the bellman, a chief source of gossip and enters the room overlooking the railway station, exhausted and angry and depressed.

A Catholic: "They smile and chat, but they never trust us. How can they when they go off and sing 'Up to our necks in Fenian's blood.' I was on a bus, and there were two Protestant ladies. It was just after 15 Catholics were killed in the bar, and one of them said, 'There wasn't enough of them in that pub.'"

"The sickness, the blindness. Did you see the television show last night?"

"The BBC man was talking to Protestants, and one of them said that last Sunday in Derry wasn't bloody Sunday but Good



SOS—German freighter Cap San Lorenzo nearly capsized after collision Monday night with a Liberian bulk carrier on the New Waterway near Rotterdam. Disaster was avoided as ten tugs grounded the stricken ship and prevented it from sinking.

U.S. Stresses Peace Talks 'Flexibility'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The White House today underscored American "flexibility" on the method of achieving a settlement of South Vietnam's political future.

In supporting Secretary of State William P. Rogers' comments Sunday that both the United States and President Nguyen Van Thieu were "flexible" on the issue, the White House appeared to be struggling to bridge reports from Saigon that Mr. Thieu was annoyed at what he considered conciliatory American statements on the peace negotiations with North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said: "The secretary's statement stands. We've always said there was flexibility in the eight-point plan."

"Exaggeration"

State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray told newsmen he had "seen these stories but it is exaggerated to say that there is a chill."

"We have throughout been in very close consultation with the government of South Vietnam on the President's proposals before presenting them to the negotiators in Paris."

Salon dispatches said President Thieu has told his ambassadors in both Paris and Washington to rebuke U.S. representatives for having made the conciliatory statements to the Communists.

U.S. officials privately suggested that Mr. Thieu had allowed these reports of his displeasure to spread in order to placate some South Vietnamese political circles that oppose too swift a line at the Paris negotiations.

Mr. Ziegler said he had no "authoritative reports" to substantiate a Saigon dispatch that North Vietnam's chief political adviser to the Paris talks, Le Duc Tho, would be in Peking when President Nixon visits there in two weeks.

Thieu's Attitude

Questioned about reports that Mr. Thieu feels he is not being consulted regarding President Nixon's upcoming journey to China, the White House spokesman said, "We have very regular and complete communications with South Vietnam."

U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker had been recently in Washington for consultations, he noted, and had returned to Saigon.

"Beyond that, there are no plans" for personal contact between President Nixon and President Thieu before the Peking trip, Mr. Ziegler added.

Brandt Calls Berlin Accord A Model for Solving Crises

BONN, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The West-East accord to cool the permanent crisis in West Berlin proves the nuclear powers can manage international problems and may become a model for dealing with other international flash points, Chancellor Willy Brandt said today.

The West German leader told the Foreign Press Association that he also remains confident that he will win parliamentary approval of the nonaggression pact he signed with the Soviet Union and Poland in 1970.

Moscow has said that it will let the Berlin agreement it signed Sept. 3 with the United States, Britain and France take effect only if and when the West German parliament approves the nonaggression treaties.

"Not all of the four powers which signed the Berlin agreement like everything in it," Mr. Brandt said. "But they can live with it."

"And I can imagine that in more than one capital, leaders are saying that if this kind of agreement can be achieved in one place, then it ought to be possible in other trouble spots, too."

Mr. Brandt spoke on the eve of the first round of parliamentary debate on the nonaggression treaties in the Bundestag, the upper house of the federal parliament.

The Bundestag, or lower house of parliament, will begin consideration of the pact later this month.

Since 1945, the dividing line between West Berlin and East Berlin and the overland routes across East Germany linking West Berlin to West Germany have been sources of friction.

The Sept. 3 agreement calls for simplified streamlined movement of goods and persons across East Germany. It also provides for more and easier visits by West Berliners and West Germans to East Berlin.

Leaders of the Christian Democratic opposition applauded the Berlin agreement among the Americans, Russians, British and French. But they reject Mr. Brandt's nonaggression pact with Moscow and Warsaw on grounds that the chancellor signed away claims on former German territory held by Poland while getting nothing in return.

The parliamentary battle is expected to be hard. The opposition controls the upper house, 21 to 20.

In the more powerful lower house, which has the final say, Mr. Brandt has a majority, but it is by only four votes in a chamber of 498 deputies.

Finns Move Closer To Forming Cabinet

HELSINKI, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The preliminary talks in Finnish government talks ended today after Social Democratic party chairman Rafael Paasio finished sounding out five parties' views on the formation of a new cabinet.

Mr. Paasio was given the task last Wednesday by President Urho Kekkonen, who expressed a wish for a new center-left majority government.

Mr. Paasio will report to the president tomorrow after which Mr. Kekkonen is expected to nominate a candidate for prime minister.

Warsaw Meeting

WARSAW, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Herbert Wehner, parliamentary leader of the West German Social Democrats, said Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek tonight at the end of two days of top-level discussions here.

Sources said the convening of an all-European security conference, a long-standing objective of the Warsaw Pact countries, was a major topic at the talks.

I would like to see Staten Island.

For the past week the pubs, or, as they are called, the locals, have become more local. Strangers are unwelcome. One walks into a pub off Belfast's Falls Road, orders a drink, takes it to a table and sits down. In a moment several regular customers walk over and ask for identification. If they are displeased and suspicious the visitor is told to leave. The city—and the province of Northern Ireland—are fortresses, manned by warring factions whose rational feelings have been overtaken by the most primitive spasms of fear and mistrust.

The majority Protestants see themselves confronted by a sudden minority who want to destroy the constitution and impose Catholicism on them. The minority has a burning sense of grievance, reinforced by legal and informal discrimination. (A man's first name—Sean, Liam, Kevin—immediately identifies him.) The fears on both sides are fed by nervous politicians in Northern Ireland, Ireland and Britain. When the visitor leaves Belfast for the airport, he moves along Falls Road to the White-road Road and Divis Mountain. On one side is the city cemetery, protected by a stone wall. On the other side is the red-brick battle zone of Bellshymurphy. On the wall of the cemetery is a big painted question, "Is there a life before death?"

Newry, Sunday morning. The town of 13,000 has turned into an armed camp. Beside Merchants Quay—at the entrance to Margaret Square—hundreds of marching commands and Royal Fusiliers stand guard. Submachine guns crooked in their arms, muzzles pointing skyward. Armored cars were everywhere. Soldiers crouch in doorways pointing weapons up Hill Street, the shopping quarter, as Catholics leave morning mass. "It looks like bloody Dumbkirk," says a 27-year-old electrician, Paul Murray, walking near the bridge.

For a moment—a brief moment—the plight of the British soldiers is tragically evident.

An Activist Approach Waldheim Projects UN Roles In Three World Trouble Spots

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 8 (UPI).—Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, just home from a 10-day trip to Africa, marched into the regular UN briefing for the press yesterday and announced in rapid-fire order that he would:

- Travel to South Africa soon to try to negotiate independence for the disputed territory of Namibia, as the UN calls South-West Africa.
- Move toward a resumption of the Jarring talks on the Middle East, because prospects for a partial solution under American auspices are "not too bright."
- Send a UN envoy, at Pakistan's request, to contact "the authorities of Bangladesh" in order to safeguard the minority Bihari population in the Bengal area.

The Austrian diplomat's virtuoso display of activism and energy was his own idea. It was intended, according to aides, to show a skeptical world that the UN is not moribund but is alive and well and operating all over the globe.

Mr. Waldheim called the prospective trip to South Africa a "real breakthrough," which alone justified the UN Security Council's weeklong series of meetings in Ethiopia on African problems.

The most important result of the meetings was a resolution giving him the authority to negotiate the future of Namibia with all parties concerned, "including South Africa," Mr. Waldheim said.

South Africa hasn't formally accepted the UN terms for opening talks on the future of the territory it controls, but Prime Minister John Vorster has said publicly that Mr. Waldheim would be welcome.

On the Middle East, Mr. Waldheim announced that UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring would return here in a few days, after putting in an essential appearance as Sweden's ambassador in Moscow, to figure out how best to get the Israel-Egypt peace talks back on the road.

Requests Clarified

During a recent African trip, Mr. Waldheim said, Mr. Jarring had been able to "clarify" last fall's proposals by four African presidents. These involved an Israeli pledge not to annex Egyptian territory which Israel just might agree to—rather than a pledge to withdraw totally, which Israel firmly refuses to make.

Mr. Waldheim's reference yesterday to Bangladesh was the first time a UN official has used that name. The usual euphemism is "the Dacca area."

"The motivation was a request from Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto that UN envoy Victor Winesapare be sent back to the area "to help avoid further killing" of Bhariars, Mr. Waldheim said. "He said that Mr. Winesapare will be sent again, to do his humanitarian best."

Cairo Paper Hails Sadat's Trip to Russia

CAIRO, Feb. 8 (AP).—The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today that President Anwar Sadat's trip to the Soviet Union had achieved "significant results."

It described the trip as a "turning point" in the Middle East crisis.

"A responsible source in the highest position to know" as to the outcome of the visit as "quite reassuring."

Although the results of Sadat's mission in Moscow and Brioni as well as Damascus and Baghdad are not for publication at least until the trip is over, it could be said that it achieved total success and accomplished its objectives in full, the newspaper added.

The broad outlines of the results of the president's mission will be placed before the political and constitutional leadership in the country in the "most suitable framework," the paper said without elaboration.

Concrete Steps

The Soviet-Egyptian communiqué which followed Mr. Sadat's talks in Moscow Friday said the two sides again considered measures to render assistance to the Arab republic of Egypt. In particular, in the field of further strengthening its defense capability, and outlined a number of concrete steps in this direction.

Mr. Sadat's trip to Cairo last evening after a six-day trip to the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Syria and Libya.

Meanwhile, Sayed Marei, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only authorized political organization, told a visiting Soviet delegation that "Egypt is not a Communist country, but its policy is not based on anti-Communism."

Mr. Marei's remarks were made during an Egyptian-Soviet seminar organized by Al-Ahram on the national liberation movement and the Socialist countries.

According to Al-Ahram, Mr. Marei told the seminar that "neither the rightist nor leftist elements would be allowed to infringe upon our national unity."

Warsaw Pact Talks

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The defense ministers of the Soviet bloc arrived in East Berlin today for a meeting of the defense ministers' committee of the Warsaw Pact nations, the East German news service, ADN, reported.

Sir Alec to Go to Spain

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home has accepted an invitation to visit Madrid at the end of this month, it was officially announced yesterday.

Jerusalem Thaws After Snowstorm

JERUSALEM, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Israel's capital city returned to normal after a freak snowstorm yesterday dumped eight inches of snow on the city and cut it off from the rest of the country.

Windy sunshine and intermittent rain turned the snow to slush but police reported that traffic was back to normal. It was the heaviest snowfall since 1968.

Last night police closed the main highway between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem when thousands of motorists were caught in a giant traffic jam, which stretched from the city limits to Abu Gosh, nine miles to the west. Most other roads into the capital also were cut.

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Would Tax Sulfur Pollution

Nixon Offers Environment Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—President Nixon today sent Congress a special environmental message proposing half-a-dozen new legislative measures including a tax on air-polluting sulfur emissions.

Other proposals made by the president would:

- Ask the United Nations to establish a special environmental fund, which would reach \$100 million after five years, and the United States would support it with a fair share of the funding.
- Encourage states to start controlling the location of highways and airports by 1975 or else start losing federal aid for such projects.

• Discourage construction on the dwindling lands bordering lakes, rivers and oceans by restricting tax advantages.

• Control the land disposal of toxic wastes through state regulation under federal guidelines.

• Make it a federal offense, subject to criminal penalties for the first time, to harm animals listed as endangered species, and extend legal protection to species headed for the endangered list.

At the same time, Mr. Nixon announced a complete ban on the use of all poisons to control predatory animals on federal land. The ban would protect eagles, hawks, falcons and other predators. The President also proposed legislation to prevent shooting or trapping them as well.

Poisons have been used by livestock grazers on federal lands, especially to control coyotes which attack sheep.

In other executive actions, Mr. Nixon said he has ordered the development of occupational health standards to protect farm workers from pesticide poisoning, and has ordered the preparation of new insulation standards for federally aided multiple dwellings to conserve energy.

The tax on sulfur emissions would go into effect until Jan. 1, 1976, however, and then only in regions where the atmospheric levels of sulfur dioxide, the sulfur compound produced by combustion, exceed the limits already established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The proposal faces stiff opposition in Congress, where a comparable proposal to tax lead was defeated in 1970.

As the tax idea has emerged, payments would be imposed on sulfur contained in oil, coal, copper ore and other emission sources. In a region where sulfur dioxide in the air is above the EPA's primary ceiling designed to protect human health, the charge would be 15 cents a pound. If the air levels are below this but higher than the limit established to protect property, vegetation, aesthetic values and other non-human targets, the charge would be 10 cents a pound.

At White House Conference

Futurologists Envisage World Heading for Glorious Times

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Three futurologists yesterday saw the world heading for glorious times for most of mankind by 1980, if it can get through some exceedingly horrible times ahead.

"And our biggest problem is religion," said Herman Kahn, who is sometimes branded a kind of "Dr. Strangelove" for regarding the atom as a usable weapon.

"The biggest single problem facing us is meaning and purpose. Why do we stay alive? What are we here for?" he told some 1,500 top corporate executives and others attending the first White House Conference on the Industrial World.

"My grandfather walked with God and knew why, but we don't," he said.

The conference, a creation of White House and other officials to try to arouse U.S. industry, will seek no formal recommendations, said the opening speaker, retiring Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans.

It will, he said, seek ideas. Mr. Kahn, who directs the Hudson Institute at Otisville, N.Y., had a handful of ideas.

He sees the United States already living in a new belle époque like the good European countries just before World War I. "It is typical of most people that they do not notice that they are living in a good era," he said.

He sees this era continuing, with gross national products in both the United States and "many" other nations increasing about 10 times, a change as vast as that of the agricultural and industrial revolutions.

He sees both racism and poverty shrinking in the United States today, despite "press and TV" reporting to the contrary, which he called an "upper-middle-class misconception."

For example, he said, the current anti-busing issue is not a racial but a class issue: "Racism is disappearing in the United States very fast. Fifty percent of black people don't want their kids bused either, and they can hardly be anti-black. This is important, because a class problem can be solved with dollars, which is hard but not as hard as solving a race problem."

He even thinks "we don't have a very serious city problem in the United States," because city housing, for example, has vastly improved.

"No society in history has given good housing to poor people," he said. "We're becoming more successful, so increasingly we're going to have the failure of success, because of rising expectations."

He does fear this "increasing disillusionment with progress" and thinks it could prove part of a "1985 technological crisis."

What he means by this is that "about 100 bad things could happen, converging on the year 1985. The odds against any one happening are about 100 to 1. But if you have 100 of them, the chances get pretty good that one will."



Herman Kahn

serious social responsibility which have the competitive advantage." To get to this point, said Dr. Simon Ramo, scientist and executive-committee chairman of TRW Inc., government and industry will have to cooperate in an increasingly hybrid economy. By 1980, he forecast, the country could have a "virtual social-industrial complex" dwarfing the present military-industrial complex and attacking health, urban and other social problems.

All too good to be true? We should not underestimate the power, said Mr. Kahn, of "human selfishness, properly harnessed."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—President Nixon yesterday produced American business leaders to "roll up their sleeves" and work to meet increasing competition from abroad with a renewed "American spirit."

Nothing that he had recently made "some tough decisions in order to help get the economy back on the feet," the President told more than 1,500 delegates to the first White House Conference on the Industrial World that they too have some hard decisions to make.

"Are you going to crawl into a shell and demand protection from world competition, or are you going to roll up your sleeves and increase productivity?" he asked.

"Are you going to expend your energies complaining about controls, or are you going to adopt wage and price policies that will remove the pressure of inflation and the need for controls?"

While other nations were modernizing and spurring ahead in productivity, he said, American productivity has slipped, capital investment has been neglected, and little attention and support have been given to applied science and technological advance.

"Other nations in the world today are going forward—rapidly forward," he said, "and America has to exert itself if we are to remain competitive in the world. We have got to learn once again to compete in the world—and the only way we can compete is on the basis of our own productivity."

For too long, Mr. Nixon said, "too many businessmen and working men thought of the American economy as a kind of giant turtle-fat and lazy, with a protective shell that seemed impenetrable."

Noting that the only way a

Berrigan Trial's Jury Selection In Final Stages

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 8 (UPI).—Forty-six prospective jurors were finally seated yesterday for the kidnap-bombing conspiracy trial of the Rev. Philip P. Berrigan and six other anti-war activists. Selection of the final 12-member panel began today.

The panel from which the 12 trial jurors will be chosen numbered 18 men and 28 women. More than half are middle-aged, while seven are between the ages of 20 and 30 and seven are over 60. More than half are Protestants and five are Roman Catholics. Only eight attended college.

Upon completion of the preliminary panel of 46 persons, defense attorneys can strike out the names of 28 persons and six peremptory challenges are left to the prosecution. The 12 persons remaining will complete the jury, but six alternate jurors still must be chosen.



CLEAN-UP—Philadelphia gang member prepares to voluntarily turn in weapon Monday to police officials with promise that he would not be prosecuted for doing so, after a general crackdown was enforced.

GOP Leaders Respond

Democrats Assail Nixon Aide For Remarks on Peace Plans

By Fred Farnis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—White House staff chief H.R. Haldeman's charge that President Nixon's Vietnam critics are "consciously" aiding the enemy drew a fusillade of counterfire last night from high-ranking Democrats, but Republican leaders returned to the fray today.

"It's an outrage for the likes of Haldeman, whose experience in foreign policy is limited to a few years in the advertising business, to attack my patriotism," said Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, a Democratic presidential hopeful. "I resent it."

"It's entirely inconsistent with what this country stands for," Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York, another Democratic aspirant, said of Mr. Haldeman's remarks. "I've been arguing against the Vietnam war since 1964 when I spoke on the floor of the House of Representatives. If democracy can't survive that kind of difference of opinion, then there is something wrong with democracy."

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., said Mr. Haldeman's statement was the kind of thing that could "destroy a society."

"Instead of attacking us as traitors, why don't they make an affirmative case that it is in the interest of this country to continue slaughtering the people of Vietnam and building their land," he said. He made his comment during a hearing on policy toward China.

Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien called Mr. Haldeman's remarks in a television interview yesterday "a

chilling reminder of similar rhetoric employed by others in the darker days of the 1950s." This was an obvious reference to McCarthy-era Republican charges that some Democrats were "coding Communists." President Nixon, as the GOP vice-presidential candidate, was a hard-hitting campaigner in the 1952 election.

Today, after a breakfast conference with President Nixon, top Republican congressional leaders suggested that Democratic candidates who criticize the President's Vietnam peace proposals encouraged the Communists to delay in serious negotiations toward peace.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott warned of "dangers" in presidential candidate's presentation of their own Vietnam peace plans to "go the President one better." This might give Hanoi the hope that stalling in the negotiations could win them "a better deal from someone else," the Pennsylvania Republican said.

While both Sen. Scott and House GOP leader Gerald R. Ford said they favored discussion and criticism, they did not extend this to presentation of alternative peace proposals. "We can have only one President at a time," Sen. Scott said.

Both Republican leaders focused their criticism on Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, and Sen. McGovern, who have announced their own peace plans. They specifically excluded Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Henry M. Jackson, also Democratic presidential contenders, who have generally supported Mr. Nixon's plan.

Sen. Muskie, in a major speech last Wednesday, said the United States must set a firm date when all U.S. troops and armies will be removed and all American military activity will cease. "dependent only on an agreement for the return of our prisoners and the safety of our troops as they leave," he continued.

"Second, we must urge the government in Saigon to move toward a political accommodation with all elements of their society. Without such an accommodation the war cannot be ended, and it is clear that the American people will not support an indefinite war, either by our presence or by proxy."

President Nixon's peace plan as a vain rebuff of previously rejected offers, and drew down on himself the combined ire of the White House and Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who usually stays out of the political arena.

Mr. Haldeman said during an NBO-TV interview that the President's critics "are consciously aiding and abetting the enemy." He said that the President had offered the Communists a plan which "makes all the points that the critics of the President have sought except one, which is turning South Vietnam over to the Communists, making—putting a Communist government in South Vietnam."

ALA. Road Patrol Must Hire Blacks

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 8 (Reuters).—A federal court has ordered Alabama's Highway Patrol to start hiring blacks and continue until they total at least 25 percent of the department's strength.

Today there are no black Highway Patrol men in Alabama.

Couple to Submit Handwriting Samples

Mrs. Irving Appears Before Grand Jury

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Edith Irving, wife of the compiler of the refuted Howard Hughes biography, went before a federal grand jury today to answer questions about her role in the alleged misappropriation of \$650,000. It was Mrs. Irving's first appearance before the jury.

Mrs. Irving, who seemed under strain, arrived at the U.S. Courthouse with her husband, Clifford Irving, and their respective attorneys, M. Philip Lorber and Maurice Messen. They cautioned their clients not to say anything to newsmen.

The couple spent about half an hour before the panel. During the hearing Mr. Irving and his wife agreed to comply with a court order to give the grand jury samples of their handwriting for comparison with endorsements on the advance-payment checks made out to Mr. Hughes.

Yesterday, Mr. Irving refused to submit handwriting samples. His lawyer contended that submission of the samples would violate his constitutional privilege not to testify against himself. Handwriting, as well as testimony, might be self-incriminating, he said.

However, U.S. District Judge Morris E. Lasker ruled today that the request by federal prosecutors was proper, placing the Irvings in danger of a contempt-of-court citation if they would not accede to it.

Mr. Irving's researcher, Richard Sukind, also showed up but was excused in less than a minute after the jury was told that his lawyer needed time to familiarize himself with the case. Mr. Sukind flew here from Spain last night.

Meanwhile, the Internal Revenue Service explained liens against Mr. Irving and his wife totaling more than \$490,000. A spokesman said the liens, made in federal courts here and in Washington, were intended to prevent the disappearance of assets before the government can determine the couple's tax liability.

House Votes Hot Meals For Elderly

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The House approved yesterday a \$200-million program to provide daily hot meals for the nation's elderly. The vote was 380 to 23.

Almost identical legislation passed the Senate unanimously several months ago. The Senate is expected to accept minor House amendments, thus sending the bill to the White House.

While geared primarily toward the poor, meals and other nutritional services will be available to the more affluent elderly on an ability-to-pay basis.

Under the two-year program, the federal government would finance up to 90 percent of the cost of feeding projects sponsored by the states. The projects would be operated for the states by public or private organizations.

Funds could be used to transport the elderly to central facilities and to provide Meals-on-Wheels—home-delivered meals—to shut-ins.

Nutrition experts have said that many of the nation's more than 30 million elderly suffer from malnutrition for a variety of reasons. Some have insufficient income. Others are too feeble to shop and prepare meals. Others, suffering from loneliness and isolation, have not enough incentive to eat.

Each project would be required to provide at least one hot meal a day, five or more days a week. The meals would be required to contain at least a third of the daily recommended dietary allowances established by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Science.

Some such projects already are being conducted by church and other organizations. However, a recent survey showed that only about 12,000 shut-ins throughout the nation are now being served by Meals-on-Wheels programs.

Such liens are standard procedure when it comes to the attention of the IRS that an individual has come into substantial sums of money, the spokesman said.

It was not immediately clear whether the liens represented freezing of assets actually in this country. As far as is known, the remainder of the \$650,000 collected by Mrs. Irving is still in Switzerland. However, it was previously reported that Mr. Irving does have securities and other assets in the United States.

Irving's House Searched

IBIZA, Spain, Feb. 8 (AP).—Spanish police searched Mr. Irving's home today and seized documents and tapes which may be connected with the Hughes case, court sources reported.

The sources said several policemen carried out the search after a local judge issued a warrant for entry into the Irving's house.

3 Handwriting Teams Busy Deciphering Hughes Tangle

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The controversy over the purported autobiography of Howard R. Hughes and the \$9,000 in endorsed checks from McGraw-Hill has focused attention on the science—or art, or craft—of handwriting identification.

At least three teams of handwriting experts have been called in to examine relevant documents and give opinions on the authenticity of handwriting and signatures.

Unlike attempts to determine personality from handwriting, which most psychologists and handwriting experts discount as unscientific, the authentication of disputed samples of handwriting is generally regarded as a sound and responsible practice.

"It's not always absolutely accurate; nothing is," said a professor at the Harvard Law School who specializes in courtroom evidence. "But when it is done by reputable experts, it is very weighty and very reliable evidence."

Early in the controversy, after Swiss bank officials said that a woman had endorsed checks meant for the billionaire industrialist, it seemed that the first test of handwriting experts—Osborn Associates, one of the most reliable in the field—had made an error in saying that the signatures matched others that have been accepted as those of Mr. Hughes.

Now, however, the bank officials are saying that they did not witness the endorsement of the checks but only the filling out of a signature card when the account was opened by a woman identified as Helga R. Hughes.

Even as two other groups of handwriting experts were attempting to confirm or deny the first opinion on the handwriting, Albert D. Osborn, senior partner in Osborn Associates, said yesterday that he stood by his earlier opinion.

The first reports to the effect that a woman had endorsed the checks, Mr. Osborn insisted, were wrong. There is, however, one further complication, he said.

The endorsements on all three checks do not appear to have been written by the same person, Mr. Osborn said. He explained that the first opinion covered only two of the three checks involved in the controversy and that they appeared to be genuine. A third check had not been found at that time. Now it has been, and Mr. Osborn said its endorsement is different from the others.

Surprise for Publisher

A spokesman for McGraw-Hill said it had not yet been informed of the "different" endorsement and that word of it came as a surprise.

When the first opinion of Osborn Associates came into doubt, McGraw-Hill engaged another handwriting identification concern, which they have refused to identify.

In the meantime, they sent Osborn Associates to Zurich to examine bank documents there, including the signature card that bank officials say they witnessed "Helga R. Hughes" sign. The

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Dissonant Note In Women's Lib

HARTFORD, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Gloria Steinem, editor of the magazine "Ms" and an outspoken advocate of women's liberation, is "ripping off (robbing)" the movement for private profit, according to fellow activist Betty Friedan.

Mrs. Friedan, who spoke at the opening of a "Women's Week" program at Trinity College yesterday, said Miss Steinem has "never been a part of the organized" women's liberation movement.

"The media tried to make her a celebrity," Mrs. Friedan said, "but no one should mistake her for a leader."

In her address, Mrs. Friedan said the women's liberation movement must not be considered as "class war" between men and women. The movement must be directed toward the liberation of both men and women, she said, because men are "almost equally oppressed."

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Limited War, Limited Aims—II

In a letter on this page John Moors Cabot, a career diplomat with long experience, vigorously defends the Nixon administration's plan for peace in Vietnam in what might be called the traditional mode, which is to say that Vietnam is a classic exercise in Communist containment; that the historic anti-theism is to be found in the appeasement of the Axis powers before World War II; that, "the real choice" before us may be whether we choose to fight with allies in distant lands against Communist aggressions or to fight eventually on our own territory without them; and that the only alternative to carrying on is an "abject surrender" which would only serve to "encourage the Communists to further aggressions." This being the very opposite of our own concept of a limited war for limited aims, we welcome the opportunity offered by Ambassador Cabot's letter to try to answer the central question it raises: What should—or should not—be done to "achieve peace without destroying vital national interests." We would begin with Mr. Cabot's conclusion—that the Communists will be satisfied "with nothing less than total victory" in Vietnam. If that is really the case, then there will obviously be no negotiated settlement for, no more than Mr. Cabot, do we believe that this country should "make one concession after another until we reach the Communists' demands."

But if there is to be no mutually satisfactory political settlement of the conflict, then we would define the Vietnam dilemma with a question of our own: How would Mr. Cabot and those of his persuasion go about securing the independence of South Vietnam, ending our involvement in the war, and obtaining the release of our prisoners? Would they invade North Vietnam, bomb Hanoi, mine Haiphong harbor, or reintroduce American combat troops on the ground? Or would they merely hang on indefinitely, with a residual American force on the scene, with continued use of our air power, with continuing heavy expenditures in economic and military aid—and with our POWs still beyond our reach? Since it seems safe to say that there is almost no public tolerance in this country for the idea of re-escalating the war and not much tolerance for a continuing, open-ended American involvement, what it all comes down to, it seems to us, is that neither of these alternatives is feasible and that we might as well face up to the fact that there are very real limits on our capacity to determine the destiny of South Vietnam.

It is easy enough to say that the North Vietnamese will tire in time, that their war effort will wither away, that they will ultimately negotiate because it is not in their interests to let this conflict drag on. But we were told long ago that it was not in their interests to tangle with the world's greatest power in the first place and that with a few turns on the thumbscrew they would sue for peace. Yet they haven't, and any honest calculation of future prospects has to take into consideration the strong possibility that they won't.

In fact, that seems to be Mr. Cabot's view—and it is widely shared. As Chalmers M. Roberts put it in an article not long ago: "Hanoi does not want just a chance to win in the South; it wants a certainty." This bleak prospect could conceivably be altered, just as in the past the bargaining positions of both sides have been altered, by the course of the actual conflict, on the ground, in South Vietnam, or in Laos or in Cambodia. They could make headway which might encourage them to harden their stand—or suffer losses which might induce some softening. So we cannot be categorical about the outlook for a negotiated settlement.

What we can be very nearly categorical

about, however, is that if the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong wish to remain intransigent, we are severely limited, in two ways, in what we can do to change their minds. We are limited in terms of military means and also in terms of the concessions we can make. Having adduced the South Vietnamese to fighting the war our way, with the latest thing in sophisticated weaponry, we cannot suddenly saw off all support. In the absence of a final, political settlement, continuation of some part of our economic and military logistical support is not negotiable. What we are left with then is our air support and our dwindling ground forces as a bargaining counter for the release of the POWs. It is not much, but it is something, and it is a counter, contrary to what Mr. Cabot and others would have us believe, which has yet to be played. What has been offered is our withdrawal from all military operations in exchange for the prisoners together with a general cease-fire, which has never been a starter in Hanoi for the obvious reason that it would rob the North Vietnamese of the only weapon it has—the freedom to wage a continuing terrorist insurgency in the South. The administration says it is not worth offering this proposition without the cease-fire attached because Hanoi has already scorned it in advance, and that may be. But there is a surer way to demonstrate its nonacceptability and that is to offer it formally.

If it is accepted, the war will not end, necessarily. But we will not have abandoned our ally; with our continued aid, economic and military, it is not now unreasonable to expect the South Vietnamese to defend themselves; they have more than a million men under arms, well equipped; when it suits a particular line of argument, administration officials are the first to say that the South Vietnamese actually have the capability now to provide for their own defense. They are opposed, what is more, by an enemy even more strictly limited as to military means: Hanoi is not bombing the South, its forces have no helicopters and only a handful of rockets and tanks and heavy artillery pieces; mostly they operate with small arms.

So we do not see why it is shameful or dishonorable—or what it has to do with "abject surrender"—to propose that this country proceed as fast as possible to liquidate its military involvement in this war, conditioned only on the release of POWs. At the very least, that offer would clear the air at home, for this is the proposition now favored by most of the more important critics of the Nixon policy. And it might also serve to clear the air in Saigon, for it would say in the plainest possible terms that we do not propose to hang on indefinitely supporting a regime which has been given as reasonable a chance as it could expect to develop the capability to defend itself. On the assumption that the North Vietnamese are in fact insistent on ultimate, total victory—and that this country cannot be a party to any political process which would deliver South Vietnam to the North—we do not see a realistic alternative, for all the heralded generosity of Mr. Nixon's latest peace plan. There are large risks of ultimate failure for us in withdrawing completely from military operations—just as there would have to be an acceptance of large risks in any political settlement which the enemy would conceivably accept. This is the first lesson of Vietnam, as yet unlearned or at least not widely acknowledged, by either the critics or the executors of our war policy: the risk of failure, even in the face of a long, hard, costly mission accomplished by any reasonable test, is the ultimate limit imposed by the very nature of a limited war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ordeal of the Dollar

The current ordeal of the dollar is most likely to justify the proponents of fixed fluctuations by proving that the widening of fluctuation margins is not a sufficient safeguard when confidence is missing. In this respect it is a blatant failure for one of the key provisions of the Washington accord of Dec. 18 . . . And there is reason to wonder whether the debate in the U.S. Congress on the dollar devaluation bill will not take place in a dramatic atmosphere in which the logic of experts will run into that of facts, that is to say the refusal of the markets to continue to trust the currency of a country whose deficit looks very much like a real affidavit of bankruptcy.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Viet Cong and Nixon Plan

The previsions brought to the Paris conference by the Viet Cong delegation last Thursday have helped shed light on the gap

that separates the positions of the two adversaries. As a matter of fact differences are limited to one point and have been since the beginning of the Indochina war: what would be the political regime in Saigon? All the rest is just procedure. For the Viet Cong, people matter less than programs and methods of enforcement. . . . What matters above all for the revolutionaries is that the Saigon administration, purged of its most irreducible elements, would subsequently change policies, release the prisoners, "dismantle its machine of oppression and compulsion." The whole strategy of Vietnamization is thus rejected.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Nixon's Vietnam policy, as the (U.S.) elections draw nearer and nearer, is more and more stamped by inconsistencies and tricks that are calculated to render the best effect with a view to the elections.

—From Nepszabadsag (Budapest).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 9, 1897

PARIS.—Our Havana correspondent sends by commercial cable a dreary story of desolation and misery in the eastern provinces of Cuba, whether he traveled with a convoy of troops. He found the country a wilderness, and the utmost desolation prevailing in the towns where the "pacified" are gathered. The war has ruined everything. His words point to the fact that there can be no remedy until the fighting has stopped and things again return to normal.

Fifty Years Ago

February 9, 1922

LONDON.—The decision of Great Britain to take really firm action against the agitators led by Gandhi in India, is strongly supported by public opinion here, because it is believed that the government has been too tolerant with this leader of disaffection. The Gandhi movement has grown to dangerous dimensions, but it was not until November that anything approaching decisive steps were taken to counteract its strength. The prisons are now overcrowded.



It's Everyone for Himself

By C. L. Sulzberger

TEHRAN.—Regional security headed the international casualty lists of the India-Pakistan war and one of the most bruised examples is Iran, Pakistan's neighbor and partner in the CENTO alliance. From now on, the Iranian government feels, this country must put minimum stock in peace and maximum reliance upon its own military strength.

A Tehran newspaper, Kayhan, echoes the official view when it writes: "Pakistan, an ally of the United States through two multinational and one bilateral treaty, has been attacked and dismembered without as much as a ripple of serious protest. There is no reason why Pakistan's plight should be treated as an isolated case that could not be repeated elsewhere in the region."

Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida concludes ruefully: "It is apparent now that one has to rely on one's own strength for defense." He dismisses CENTO, once a major factor in Iranian policy, as merely a nice "club," useful to develop economic projects and communications and a practical forum to discuss ideas, but not "an effective alliance."

GNP on Rise

Even the bilateral accord under which the United States undertook to consult immediately in the event of aggression here is virtually forgotten. Iran is out to use its rapidly increasing gross national product—currently rising at Asia's highest rate—to

build its military forces as a form of fire insurance.

Already Iran has taken over the three islands (once British-controlled) dominating the entrance to the Persian Gulf, a most important oil source for both Japan and Western Europe. It is investing now in naval strength to reinforce its position as the greatest seapower in the Gulf because, as Hoveida says: "This is our jugular vein; we can't drink oil, we must export it." It is buying more equipment from the West (above all the U.S.A.) and has even accepted artillery and military trucks from Russia as part payment for a natural gas pipeline to the Soviet Union.

Hoveida says: "We know the superpowers match each other." Iran realizes acutely the need to rely on itself in this standoff condition, and also wishes to be strong enough to speak in regional rather than just national affairs. With its present boom it feels it can afford the burden.

It is clear Iran feels, as it has for generations, that the major potential threat to its integrity comes from the Soviet Union. Relations with the northern neighbor are currently good and the 1,300-mile border is even called "The Frontier of Friendship."

Nevertheless this pleasant phrase does not wholly obscure the uncomfortable realization that Iran lives next to a superpower whose long-term ambition is to gain a privileged position on the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea. Tehran and Moscow have an unusual friendship right now but history has taught Tehran to be

wary. And, without talking about it officially, Iran tends to blame Moscow for stirring up anti-Iranian manifestations in left-wing Arab states to the west and south. This is most angrily resented in the case of Iraq.

Iraq has been expelling Iranian citizens en masse and is accused of training urban guerrillas who have taken part in violent crimes in this city. It is claimed here that the Baghdad regime is given active support by Moscow and that Soviet vessels are stationed "under circumstances that have never been clarified" at the Iraqi ports of Faw and Basra.

Whether a Russian hand is really encouraging mischief in Iraq and hostile left-wing movements in the Arabian peninsula is impossible to confirm. The Iranians are reluctant to do more than whisper that Moscow may be playing a Nutsacker Suite in these parts with this country serving as the nut.

The government preys this is not the case because few people really believe Iran is capable of standing up alone against any serious Kremlin pressures. Fortunately, the Soviet Union appears to be in a peaceable frame of mind these days.

Moreover, in the United States, in which Tehran places great reliance, has established contact with the U.S.S.R. with a view to reducing their naval presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. Of all countries that could benefit from such a visible easing of tension, this is number one.

Vietnam Debate and the Campaign

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The very Republicans who were chuckling for months over the President's threat to "pull the rug" from under the feet of his Vietnam critics are now complaining in outraged terms that the leading Democratic presidential prospect, Sen. Edmund Muskie, has "pulled the rug" from under Richard Nixon and his Paris negotiators.

Secretary of State William F. Rogers became so agitated by the Maine senator's blunt criticism of the American negotiating position in the Vietnam peace talks that he lapsed into a partisan counter-attack of his own—and had to be spanked publicly by James Reston (NYT, Feb. 5-6), an advocate of bipartisanship for a quarter-century.

Before the question becomes hopelessly mired in partisanship, it might be helpful to set forth a few considerations on which such a question should be judged:

• It would be naive to assume that there may not be a cost to the American bargaining position when an opponent of the President, a man who is given a 50-50 chance of succeeding him in less than a year, offers the enemy what are, in effect, easier terms for settlement than the President himself is publicly offering.

Muskie is disingenuous when he argues that he is simply exercising his right as a senator to express alternative views. Obviously, Hanoi weighs his statements on a different scale than it does those of other Democrats who have little chance of being President.

• The question whether this is responsible or irresponsible behavior on his part is a legitimate political question—one which the public is well entitled to decide after hearing the arguments on opposing sides.

The administration may maintain that Muskie's opposition undercuts the President's chances of success in Paris, but it cannot prove, by the record, that the converse is true, i.e., that if Muskie and other Democrats gave Mr. Nixon their unstinting support the negotiations would succeed.

The statements Nixon himself made in 1968 in support of President Johnson's policy—statements the Republicans are now citing as a model of political rectitude—did not avail to bring the war to a negotiated settlement. And despite Nixon's public position at the time, there is some evidence that the prospect of his imminent election did delay the negotiations by causing the South Vietnamese to postpone coming to Paris.

• As the 1968 experience indicates, there is literally no way that diplomacy can be totally insulated from the stress of a presidential campaign. Since no

one would suggest postponing the American election until the Paris talks conclude, the only question is whether the terms of a Vietnam settlement ought to be dealt with frankly in the domestic debate or be smugged into the campaign by the back door, as happened in 1968.

As one who supported the President and criticized the Muskie position in late 1968, for agitating public opinion against a Vietnam policy that had had only nine months to work, I personally can find no rationale to argue that, after three years in office, Nixon deserves to be exempt in the presidential campaign from substantial criticism of his Vietnam diplomacy.

Nixon was elected on a promise that he had a plan to end the war. No one kept secret from him the date of the next presidential election. Having failed, thus far to fulfill his pledge (though making significant progress in reducing American casualties), he cannot expect immunity from criticism.

• The possible costs in Paris of a debate on Vietnam must be weighed against the clear need for such a debate at home.

'Old Shell Game'

The Washington Post editorial (JAN. 28, 1972) saying President Nixon's Vietnam proposals was outrageous.

Was there nothing new in the fact that we had been negotiating secretly for many months on the basis of approximately the same points as the North Vietnamese had proposed publicly and for which the administration had been so widely criticized for not answering?

Was there nothing new in our proposal for a withdrawal in six months if our prisoners were returned?—which is the essence of what Sen. Mansfield has been proposing in Congress.

Do not the American people have a right to know that over many months of secret negotiation the Communists have not budged from their demands that not only we withdraw but also overthrow the Thieu government and pay reparations—presumably to reward them for their aggression? Is it The Washington Post's position that we should make one concession after another till we reach the Communist demands?

As U.S. representative for several years to the Warsaw talks with the Chinese I received voluminous reports regarding developments in Indochina. I

If the war continues, the American people—and no one else—must decide in November whether a new government has better prospects for achieving peace. That decision, if it is to be an intelligent decision, must be based on open debate over the Vietnam alternatives.

Public Cynicism

Finally, something more important than Vietnam is at stake in this whole issue—public confidence in our political system. Public cynicism about politics has been fed by the fact that in no election since the Vietnam controversy first surfaced 10 years ago have the rival parties and presidential candidates come forward with clear alternatives on Vietnam and said to the people, "You choose, and we will follow."

Instead, too often, they have felt cheated, misled and betrayed by a government following a policy opposite to that they thought it would espouse.

The American political system has failed the Vietnam test, and it will fail again if debate is suppressed in this presidential year.

That is why, even conceding the costs, it still seems to me the debate should proceed.

reached the conclusion that the Communists would be satisfied with nothing less than total victory. They expected public opinion in the United States to swing if they held on long enough and to force our government to concede peace at any price, despite our sacrifices, despite our SEATO commitments (overwhelmingly ratified by the Senate), and despite the catastrophic developments which are likely to flow from giving up.

Nobody likes, as Chamberlain said in 1938, to fight in distant lands. The war in Indochina has caused many casualties, cost much treasure, divided the nation and wracked our economy. But I suggest—and I have served in three Communist countries—that the real choice before us may be whether we choose to fight with allies in distant lands against Communist aggressions or to fight eventually on our own territory without them.

Your editorial will merely encourage North Vietnam to continue to demand abject surrender to their aggression and to encourage the Communists to further aggressions. We have been through this cycle with the Axis powers before World War II.

There are fortunately some signs that the Communist powers want a détente. I earnestly hope that the forthcoming talks with them will produce this. How-

Seen by Ex-Envoy Bowles

Blunder in South Asia

By Chester Bowles

WASHINGTON.—As the political dust settles following the recent conflict in South Asia, the nagging question remains: Why did Mr. Nixon and Henry Kissinger embark on a course which under the best of circumstances would cost us heavily and under the worst involve us in a major war?

By backing the militaristic, religiously bigoted Pakistan government against secular, democratic India on an issue involving the right of 70 million Bengalis to the freedom for which they voted overwhelmingly in December, 1970, we have upset the balance of power in Asia and squandered much of the goodwill, influence and friendship we had built up in India during the last 20 years.

Nixon's decision to back Pakistan was a serious blunder in itself. The administration's effort to cover up the facts and to manipulate the news made a bad matter worse.

• Although the White House and State Department had received daily detailed reports of the mass slaughter launched by the West Pakistan Army on March 25, 1971, from our consul general in Dacca, our government insisted that it had no reliable facts on which to base policy judgments. Even when the gruesome history was spelled out by witnesses on the front pages of our newspapers and on television the administration still offered no criticisms of the West Pakistan government; to this day it has not expressed its regrets.

• In response to growing criticism from Congress and the press, the administration asserted that it had cut off military aid to Pakistan. In fact, it had done no such thing.

• In an effort to present Nixon in the role of peacemaker, a high White House official told the press "off the record" that by threatening to cancel his visit to Moscow next spring, the President had prompted the Soviet Union to force India to forgo an invasion of West Pakistan which Indians, in fact, had no intention of launching.

• To ease public and congressional criticism, the White House also leaked the story that in 1961 President Kennedy had signed an agreement with the Pakistan government which obligated the United States to support Pakistan in a war with India. As officials in the White House and State Department are fully aware, no such agreement exists now, or ever has.

• The White House issued orders telling all government officials to bypass, whenever possible, India's ambassador and his staff, who were doggedly attempting to pick up the pieces. This record of duplicity, public relations gimmickry and poor judgment has shaken the confidence of even our closest friends.

The effect of our inept and insensitive handling of the Indo-Pakistan situation has been compounded by the fact that it closely followed on President Nixon's and Secretary Connally's insensitive handling of Japan, now the world's third-ranking industrial power. Fumes Mingus said, one of our warmest friends and supporters, is said first to have heard about the sudden 180-degree shift in our China policy, which is of critical importance to Japan, from the newspapers.

In South Korea, Malaysia, Taiwan, Thailand and even the Philippines, doubts are beginning to be expressed about the risks of a close association with a United States which appears reckless and unpredictable. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has been busily playing the political game before the Chinese can do so, thereby strengthening its own influence in Asia.

How can these blunders be explained? There are many versions from which to choose.

Some critics genuinely believe that a naive, weary and poorly informed President was charmed off his feet by a succession of Pakistani generals with British

accents and a taste for golf, polo and dry martinis. Others suggest that the President and Kissinger were so concentrating on the war in Indochina and the threat of war in the Middle East that they failed to recognize the growing danger in South Asia. When it finally hit the headlines, they promptly lost their tempers over the "irritating, difficult Indians."

Role of Yahya

Still others suggest that the only feasible channel for setting up Kissinger's visit to Peking was through President Yahya Khan of Pakistan who, aware of the adverse impact on India, could be counted on to offer his services.

None of these explanations is convincing; the most likely reason, in my opinion, is much simpler: The President had given such high priority to his coming visit to Peking that, consciously or unconsciously, he was prepared to pay almost any political price to assure a friendly welcome, even though our relations with other key nations might be badly damaged in the process.

Let me emphasize that I do not question Nixon's decision to establish normal relations with the People's Republic of China, nor his desire to discuss our common problems face to face with Chou En-lai and associates in Peking. On the contrary, I and several others have strongly advocated such a policy for many years.

In 1961 and 1963, President Kennedy was himself eager to do precisely what Nixon is now doing. However, when the two-Taiwan China lobby with its "Committee of One Million" denounced the liberal wing of the Democratic party as "crypto-Communists" who were said somehow to be in cahoots with Mao Tse-tung, Kennedy decided that the political price tag was too high. At that time Nixon was one of the harshest critics of any effort to improve our relations with the Chinese or to acknowledge its existence.

It is now so much water over the dam. China has assumed its rightful position in the United Nations and there is reason to hope that the Peking negotiations may lead to more normal diplomatic relations between China and the United States, a gradually increasing flow of trade and limited exchange on travel and cultural exchange.

All of this is constructive and helpful. But the primary Chinese objective, I suspect, involves the three-cornered relationship among the United States, China and the Soviet Union. It is here that our interests and China's are in greatest conflict.

China recognizes the Russians as its major adversary, first because the political differences between the two nations are deep and, second, because a major part of the military might of both powers is now mustered behind long frontiers, many of which are in dispute.

The United States, on the other hand, faces the hard fact that it is the Soviet Union, not China, that now and for the next decade or so has the capacity to destroy us or to plunge the world into a nuclear war. Consequently, the strengthening of our fragile relationship with the Russians and easing the differences wherever possible must remain a primary objective of U.S. foreign policy regardless of what the Chinese may say or do in Peking or elsewhere.

In 1815 Lord Castlereagh in his opening statement to the Conference of Vienna following the defeat of Napoleon, said, "Let us remember that we came here not to collect political trophies but to return the world to peaceful habits." Mr. Nixon's success, in Peking and elsewhere, in helping the world return to "peaceful habits" will depend on whether he applies these basic lessons of his own recent misguided policies toward the tragedy-ridden subcontinent of India.

The aspirations of poverty-stricken millions are more powerful than machine guns, Phantom jets and nuclear diplomacy.

• We should abandon the myth that loyalty can be purchased with economic aid and concentrate our aid on those nations that will use it responsibly and effectively to build a better life for all their people.

• We should give unwavering support to those nations that are genuinely striving to build democratic societies and avoid undermining them by expedient deals with their anti-democratic rivals.

• Above all we should resist the temptation to play the Soviet Union and China off against each other. We must learn to live peacefully with both.

Mr. Bowles is a former ambassador to India. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

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87 Are Named To Nixon Trip Press Party

Security Precautions Ordered by Peking

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The White House has picked 87 newsmen, commentators and technicians to accompany President Nixon on his trip to China later this month.

They include Max Frankel, of the New York Times; Stanley Karnow, of The Washington Post; and Dave Kraslow, of the Los Angeles Times, as well as columnists Joseph Kraft and William Buckley.

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said he had drawn the list, announced last night, from hundreds of applicants. It includes four newsmen each from the three major U.S. television networks plus cameramen and technicians and other broadcast personnel.

Selection of columnists was dictated, Mr. Ziegler said, by circulation and "different points of view." He described Mr. Buckley as a conservative and Mr. Kraft as a "non-conservative."

Air Force Grounded
HONG KONG, Feb. 8 (AP).—Peking has ordered the Chinese Air Force grounded during President Nixon's visit to China as part of 300 precautionary measures to protect him, a newspaper reported here today.

The Chinese-language Sing Tao Jih Pao quoted an unidentified Chinese businessman, just returned from Shanghai, as saying that Peking has issued to all military regions in China a 300-clause order called "Temporary Safety Measures" to protect Mr. Nixon.

The traveler said he obtained the information from a Shanghai source who is close to the Chinese government.

The source said the order stipulated that beginning Feb. 15, all the air force planes may fly only when ordered or given special authorization by Peking.

The traveler said the official reason reportedly was that Chinese military aircraft flights during Mr. Nixon's visit "may arouse Mr. Nixon's misunderstanding."

But, the traveler said, it is generally believed the reason was that Peking mistrusts the air force and wants to eliminate all possibilities of sabotage and damage to the development of China-U.S. relations.

Seamen Restricted
The traveler said he has no information when the grounding will be lifted, but said another clause in the Peking order stipulated that seamen of foreign ships in Chinese ports may not go ashore during the presidential visit.

In Shanghai, he said, precautionary measures ordered by authorities there included:

- All persons are forbidden on roofs of buildings, and all entryways to rooftops must be closed.
- Non-resident youths may not enter Shanghai before or during Mr. Nixon's visit.
- Chinese secrecy must be maintained in regard with Mr. Nixon's stay in Shanghai.
- Garbage-removal work has been taken over by the army since the end of last month to detect all suspicious objects.

Congress to Get Devaluation Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—The Nixon administration's bill for a formal devaluation of the dollar will be sent to Congress tomorrow, Treasury officials said.

The legislation, authorizing a 50-percentage increase in the official price of gold, to \$38 an ounce, will be accompanied by a lengthy statement explaining the Dec. 18 international currency realignments and the necessity for legislative action on the dollar devaluation.

Congress plans to take a short recess after its session tomorrow and House Banking Committee hearings on the dollar devaluation bill therefore may not get under way until next week.



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TENT CITY—Earthquake refugees from Italian town of Ancona line up for distribution of meal in makeshift suburban tent city yesterday. Most of the inhabitants fled the city after four days of earthquake shocks which damaged more than 150 buildings.

No Value-Added Tax Planned Now, U.S. Budget Chief Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—George Shultz, director of the Office of Management and Budget, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress today that the Nixon administration "has no plans to propose a value-added or any other tax in the fiscal 1973 budget" for the year beginning July 1.

Mr. Shultz said unemployment in the United States will decrease in the months ahead, "partly because the budget provides strong stimulus and partly because the dramatic reduction in the number of defense-related jobs is largely a thing of the past."

Leveling Off
Mr. Shultz noted that in fiscal 1971, defense-related employment was 2.2 million below the 1968 peak of 8 million. He said he anticipates a further slight reduction this spring, but that defense-related employment is leveling off and this factor, "which caused us so much difficulty in the unemployment arena over the past three years, now is behind us."

The official said the slow growth of the money supply in the United States in the last three months is something to worry about.

He added, however, that "we have faith in the Federal Reserve (System's) opinion that the money supply will increase and figures indicate that this is happening."

Tax Reforms Demanded
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).—House Democrats demanding tax reform as the price of their support for an increase in the national debt ceiling suggested seven tax changes yesterday, saying they would raise \$12 billion a year in revenue.

At a news conference attended by eight House members to explain what they will attempt this week, Rep. Abner Mikva, D., Ill., said the government could make the following annual revenue gains plugging loopholes that favor corporations and wealthy individuals:

- \$1.25 billion from repeal of the depletion allowance for oil and other mineral deposits.
- \$750 million from repeal of the special treatment of intangible drilling and exploration costs for oil and gas.
- \$3 billion by fully taxing

capital gains on property bequeathed at the owner's death.

• \$150 million by taxing executive stock options as income rather than capital gains.

• \$1.5 billion by repeal of the provision that taxes the first \$25,000 of corporate earnings at a lower rate.

• \$1 billion by ending the speeded depreciation rules put into effect by the administration last year.

• \$2.5 billion from repeal of the investment-tax credit that the administration pushed through Congress last year to help stimulate the economy.

Another Quake Shakes Ancona, Renewing Panic

ANCONA, Italy, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Another earthquake jolted this Adriatic seaport of 100,000 today, the first major vibration felt in 24 hours, and caused panic among inhabitants still in the city.

Several persons suffered shock, authorities said, but there were no deaths or injuries. Two deaths earlier had been indirectly blamed on previous quakes.

The latest quake, recorded at 1:19 p.m., registered six on the 12-point Mercalli scale and shook buildings in the city center. Six on the Mercalli scale is defined as a shock which moves heavy furniture and causes slight structural damage.

More than 500 shocks—some strong, some so light that inhabitants did not feel them—have rolled through Ancona during the past five days. Scientists said 300 shocks were recorded on Saturday.

The earthquakes sent all but 10,000 or so residents fleeing the city last weekend, many of them remembering a 1930 earthquake which caused heavy damage.

The government rushed in emergency relief to feed and house residents who refused to return home, preferring to stay in a soccer stadium, tent cities or even their own cars.

Seismologist Giorgio Peronaci said 16 shocks were registered today, but only two were noticeable for citizens. He said the vibrations apparently were growing weaker.

Obituaries
Sinclair Weeks, Secretary Of Commerce for Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).—Sinclair Weeks, 78, a member of a politically prominent Massachusetts family who served as President Dwight D. Eisenhower's secretary of commerce for six years, died yesterday in Concord, Mass.

In ill health for more than a year, he had retired from the many directorships he held, including those with John Hancock Life Insurance, Reed & Barton

Silverman, which he headed for many years, and United-Carr Packer and the National Association of Manufacturers.

One of the Republican party's most successful fund-raisers after World War II, Mr. Weeks was a conservative and shared many of the political and economic views of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft. He was Republican national committeeman from Massachusetts and the national party's finance chairman and was expected to support Sen. Taft's bid for the presidential nomination in 1952.

But in 1950, Mr. Weeks resigned as finance chairman and threw his support to Gen. Eisenhower because he felt the general could win Mr. Weeks raised nearly \$6 million for Gen. Eisenhower's 1952 campaign and shortly after the election was named secretary of commerce. He resigned to return to business in 1958.

In his book "Mandate for Change," Gen. Eisenhower said the establishment of the interstate highway system would serve as a monument to Mr. Weeks.

Higher Flight Likely
The fact that the satellites will be constantly on call while in orbit and will be able to point their lenses and other sensing devices quickly at any trouble spot suggests that they will fly far higher than current U.S. reconnaissance satellites.

The higher a satellite is, the more area it can see. If the new spacecraft are to fly higher, that also means that they probably will carry lenses greatly improved for distance.

There are also hints that the project involves a major departure in the way that images are turned into readable pictures. Sources close to the project stress that there are still several years of development work ahead, but they said, "We do think we know how to develop a satellite with a near instantaneous capability."

4 Greeks Jailed For Bid to Renew Communist Party

ATHENS, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Four members of the outlawed Greek Communist party were sentenced today to prison terms ranging from four years to nine months for their efforts to reactivate the party.

A five-member civil court did not accept the prosecution's claim that Stylianos Beveratos, 47, an agriculturist; Constantine Polychronakis, 35, a printer; Georgios Bakallaris, 41, a merchant, and housewife Angeliki Sarof, 43, had violated a special anti-secession law, a charge which could have brought them life imprisonment.

The court instead found the four guilty of violating a law which makes it a misdemeanor to reorganize the Greek Communist party.

Three of the defendants admitted membership in the Communist party. Mr. Bakallaris said he had no connection with it.

Prosecution witnesses said the group had printed and distributed subversive literature on behalf of the Communist Organization of Athens (KOA).

4 Italian Parties To Meet Today

ROME, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti consulted leaders of the Christian Democratic and Socialist parties today in an effort to reconstruct the center-left coalition that resigned on Jan. 15.

Mr. Andreotti has now met with leaders of all four parties in the coalition—the Republicans and Socialists and Christian Democrats—and tomorrow they will meet together to try to resolve issues dividing them.

Chances of re-forming the coalition were considered slim because of the deep divisions between the parties, both on domestic policy and on the issue of divorce.

Volvo Requests Delay On U.S. Pollution Code

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Volvo, Inc., has asked for a one-year postponement of U.S. anti-pollution standards due to take effect with 1975-model cars, the Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday.

Volvo is the first foreign auto maker to make such a request, joining General Motors, Chrysler, Ford and American Motors.

The EPA said Volvo contended there is not enough experience in controlling auto emissions to justify the 1975 standards, which require a 90 percent reduction in emissions of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons.

Volvo also argued that emission measurement is still too unreliable and the costs of compliance could not be justified.

Bangladesh Lifts Day Curfew In Mirpur, to Let Food Go In

DACCA, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Bangladesh government today agreed to let food in to the beleaguered Bihari district of Mirpur, which has been under curfew and sealed off for 10 days, an official spokesman announced.

He said that water and electricity supplies had been restored to the area.

Mirpur, the home of between 100,000 and 300,000 Biharis, was sealed off last Saturday after clashes in which some 350 people were reported killed.

The spokesman, who toured the area today, said the curfew had been lifted during the day. He said the situation had taken a more hopeful turn, since there had been no repetition of violent incidents.

No Sign of Panic
He said the population was walking around the streets with no sign of panic as army jeeps and trucks went by.

The spokesman said that food rations had run low, but the order had now gone out for food shops to be replenished.

He stressed that the Mirpur situation was not a question of racial hatred between Bengalis and Biharis. It had been stirred up by "armed thugs," who touched off the conflict by opening fire with automatic weapons and mortars on Bengali security forces Jan. 31, he said.

Most of the Mirpur inhabitants are law-abiding citizens who suffered at the hands of mischief-makers, he added.

The spokesman said it was not yet possible for newsmen to go into Mirpur and see the situation for themselves. He said he hoped it would be possible soon.

Between 8,000 and 10,000 Biharis have now been forcibly evacuated from Mirpur to facilitate a search for arms. The spokesman said more people would be moved, but he did not know how many.

Suspected Collaborators
Of the Biharis moved out so far, some 1,500 are in Dacca's central jail on suspicion of collaborating with the former Pakistani regime.

The spokesman said it was hoped that many of these would be released in the next day or two.

The other evacuees have been camped down in a former reform school and in surrounding grounds at Mirpur, some 16 miles from Dacca.

The government spokesman admitted that conditions there were not very good. "It all happened in a great hurry," he said.

"It was too big a problem in too short a time for a new state to handle," he added.

He said that shelter was being provided at Mirpur and that everyone should be under cover within five days.

Fallout Plans Confirmed
CALCUTTA, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Indian troops in Bangladesh since the war with Pakistan last December will be pulled out by March 23, a joint communiqué confirmed here today.

Informed sources said there were about 20,000 Indian troops still in Bangladesh out of an estimated 150,000 troops who took part in the war there.

Most of the Indian troops were pulled back after Pakistani troops surrendered Dec. 16.

Opium Flow From Turkey Seen Ending

By Elsie Carper

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Turkish government's program to license and buy up the opium crop this year should dry up that source for the illicit heroin market in the United States, a State Department official said yesterday.

Nelson Gross, department coordinator for international narcotics matters, said the Turkish government has issued 78,043 licenses for the production of opium poppies covering about 54,000 acres.

While this involves fewer licenses than were issued last year under a voluntary reporting system, the number of acres covered has increased by 21,000, he said.

The reporting system is compulsory this year, and when the crop is harvested in June and July it will be the last. All planting of opium poppies has been stopped under a program negotiated by the State Department with the Turkish government.

The United States is providing \$35 million in Agency for International Development funds over a four-year period to compensate the Turkish government for the loss of foreign exchange from the legitimate sales of opium for pharmaceuticals.

Mr. Gross said that the 54,000 acres now licensed will produce some 200 tons of opium. This is thought to be the entire Turkish production. Last year, under the voluntary program that covered fewer acres, the government collected 148 tons of opium, he reported. It is estimated that an additional 50 tons were sold illicitly.

Optimistic
"The Turkish government in effect will be soaking up all of the heroin for the illicit market," he declared. "This is the first time that we have been optimistic that with the help of Turkey we will be able to control that source."

The 50 tons of opium would convert to five tons of heroin. The U.S. consumption of heroin is said to be between five and six tons, with about four tons coming from Turkey, Mr. Gross said.

There is a built-in incentive, Mr. Gross pointed out, for farmers to turn in their opium harvest. They will be paid in cash and will receive a subsidy for substituting other crops. The amount of the subsidy will depend upon how much of the opium poppy crop they turn in.

In addition to the \$35 million, the United States will give \$300,000 in AID funds to the Turkish government's licensing and collection organization, to measure poppy fields and to conduct actual inspections during the cultivation period and at harvest time.

"The inspection and collection system will be so tight that the amount that slips through will be about to an absolute minimum," he said.

An AID team is now in Turkey to help plan for substitute crops and will be followed in the spring by other teams. "We will know what is going on," Mr. Gross said.

Meanwhile, President Nixon yesterday accorded the personal rank of ambassador to Mr. Gross as head of the U.S. delegation to a United Nations narcotics conference in Geneva March 6.

Queen, Philip, Anne Leave for the Far East
LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth, her husband, Prince Philip, and daughter, Princess Anne, took off today for Thailand, to begin a seven-week tour of the Far East.

Their Royal Air Force VC-10 jet took off shortly after noon from Heathrow Airport for the 8,000-mile flight to the U.S. naval base at U-Tapao, Thailand. The itinerary includes Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, the Maldives and Seychelles Islands, Mauritius and Kenya.

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ART IN PARIS

Surrealists and Symbolists

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Belgian surrealist painter René Magritte (who died in 1967) was one of that peculiar breed of serious, dead-pan practical jokers whose work, based on simple paradoxes and ambiguities, leads one to a world of provocative anti-logic rather than to the dreamworld one might expect from a surrealist. A typical theme, often repeated in his work, shows a canvas set on an easel before a window or a door. The landscape on the canvas is in perfect continuity with the one behind it (though the borders of the canvas are just made perceptible). Why is this simple piece of illusionism sensed as rather disquieting? Each viewer must find his answer, but to me it suggests that the serenely-lit landscape in the background might also turn out to be an illusion and a prop.

Magritte's painting is, in itself, tidy, simple, academic and to the point. His approach is deliberately prosaic. There is no special concern with light or color beyond what is required to make the idea perfectly clear. As a result his work comes across as a sum of simple, unsmiling and unemotional metaphysical parlor tricks in which Magritte first turns the world inside out and shows us that there is nothing behind, after which he proceeds to pull doves out of the empty sky.

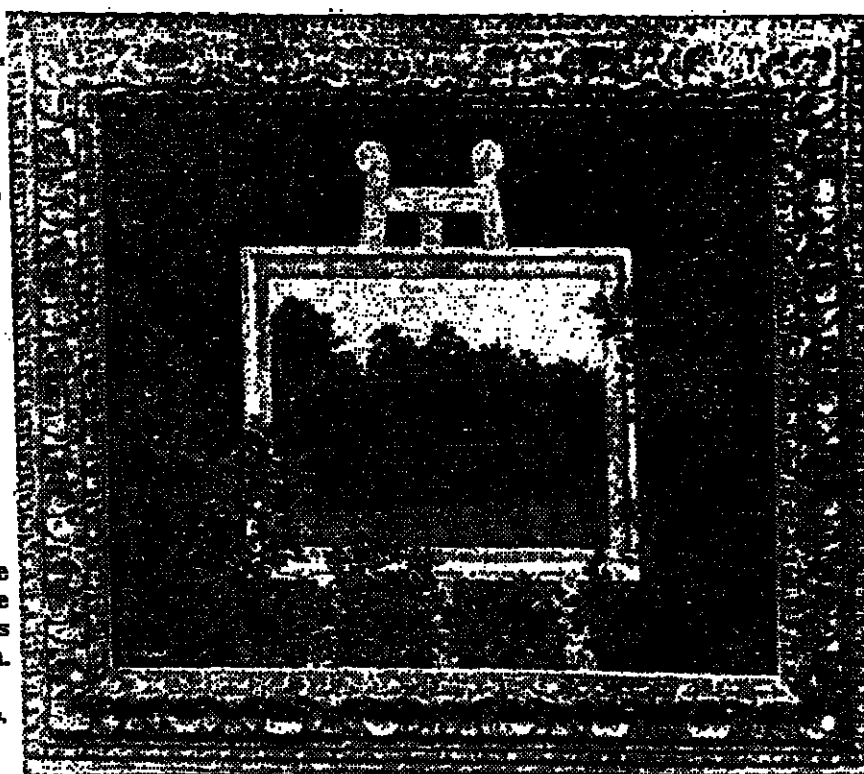
Some 50 of his works are on show at a large well-presented exhibition at the Grand Palais (to April 8) devoted to Belgian surrealists and symbolists. The selection is good and the artist's major themes are represented in a variety of forms.

Delvaux

Paul Delvaux, the only other Belgian surrealist in this exhibition, has produced a body of work that is surprisingly unitary when one considers the painter's affiliations. The dominant mood of his painting is melancholy, and it is expressed in a dreamlike syntax. Magritte takes refuge behind his conceits rather like his bourgeois anti-theist hides behind the conventions of society. Delvaux communicates the mood of his dreams. Big-eyed, empty-eyed

A René Magritte from the Grand Palais exhibition.

© Marcel Sidermann, 1972.



nude women, always with the same features, roam through ruins, forests, ancient cities and railway stations in a trance-like quest. Occasionally a man, a boy or a youth also appears, and also in the nude. Sometimes the woman is multiplied until she is a crowd. But many or few, none of the characters ever sees any other. This theme of solitude that cannot be breached, of ambiguous unawareness is clearly and economically expressed. So, too, is its everyday quality by the matter-of-fact presence of an occasional fully-dressed citizen in turn-of-the-century attire going unconcerned about his business.

Delvaux's preoccupation with solitude and sexuality is quite naturally coupled with a concern—during certain periods an obsession—with death. During the '40s and '50s he produced an important series of canvases in which the ubiquitous, busy skeletons familiar to Ensor make their appearance. Delvaux's skeletons are not at all satirical. Rather they are handled quite coolly, as though they represented just another stage of existence. But their pervasive presence reflects the artist's preoccupations.

Still later comes a series devoted to archaic rural railway stations. Viewed in the twilight or by moonlight, they reflect a nostalgia for another time and place where it would be possible to live one's life instead of endlessly passing it. The themes of Delvaux's art reflect some problems that are the artist's own. His possessive mother taught him to fear all women as his biographer relates, and the nostalgia of his desire is constantly visible in his work. But he succeeds in rising above the specific and anecdotal in his paintings and expresses a point of view with universal resonances.

Delvaux and Magritte both add an original and durable note to the international surrealist consort.

Symbolism

The symbolist movement is many-faceted. It can be seen as a forerunner of surrealism—an aspect that is apparent in the work of an artist like William Degouve de Nuncques, whose paintings are melancholy, poetic, and almost untouched by the typical bad taste of the period.

Even someone like Fernand Khnopff, a good painter who unfortunately shared the pre-Raphaelite's infatuation with languid, sometimes strikes one as a forerunner. The drift of symbolism can be understood as an attempt, in a pre-Freudian age, to give expression to irrational forces by means of a conventional set of symbols. The symbols tend to be literary because they depend too much on external identification and on a form of value judgment that has a sentimental drift. The movement is more significant in respect to the period than to a more general human content, and there was something so genteel in the way these artists called forth the chronic forces—rather like inviting the Devil to

tea—that their sublimity could not avoid frequent lapses into the ridiculous.

Beyond the symbolist current to which he once belonged but which he subsequently rejected, Léon Spilliaert produced a work that is markedly expressionistic. His familiarity with Munich is apparent in the good selection of pastels and watercolors here on view.

In addition to the paintings there is a selection of symbolist jewelry and sculpture, and a fairly large number of photographs, manuscripts and publications of the period. The exhibition is intelligently conceived, well documented, and progresses backwards in time, an approach that makes it easier to grasp the aspects of

continuity between symbolism and surrealism.

Another new exhibition in Paris:

Titus-Carmel, Galerie Daniel Tempon, 58 Rue Bonaparte, Paris (VI), to Feb. 12.

Titus-Carmel is a draftsman of great finesse who uses his talent in a markedly intellectual manner. The present sequence of drawings is based on an earlier sequence representing variously mutilated spheres. Photographs of this sequence are fired in the middle of each drawing of the more recent one which is an interpretation and transposition of it. Under each photo is the artist's quasi-literary commentary on it.

Husband and Wife Urge 'Open Marriage'

By Joan Cook

NEW YORK (UPI)—George O'Neill was a Columbia student and Nena, his wife-to-be, was a Barnard girl when they began to date. And when they were wed more than a quarter-century ago, the institution of marriage generally implied a set of customs and rules that were inviolate.

The husband was the breadwinner and undisputed head of the house. The wife was the unpaid housekeeper and governess for their children.

But times and the meaning of marriage have changed since the mid-forties, and observing these changes with a scientific eye from the perspective of a lasting marriage and parenthood (two sons, Brian, 21, and Michael, 25) were the O'Neills, both of whom are anthropologists.

History Repeats

The result of their observations and studies of male-female relationships inside wedlock is a provocative new book called "Open Marriage" (M. Evans and Company, Inc., \$6.95).

And in the strange way life has of repeating itself, Brian is currently a senior at Columbia, although if there is a special Barnard girl, he's not talking.

"Just call me 'Son of Open Marriage,'" he said with a grin recently, when he dropped around to see his parents.

"Today, it's a whole different thing," his father explained, returning the grin with interest. "Kids share dormitories, see each other under all kinds of conditions and having put sex in perspective, are busy concentrating on building relationships. It's a much better way to go."

Flexibility

All of which fits into the O'Neill thesis that the only way to cope with the tensions of modern marriage is a new approach, one that is flexible enough to adjust to individual differences.

Mrs. O'Neill, who is working toward a PhD in anthropology at Barnard, contrasted marriage contracts under the old, "closed" system with the new, "open" one they advocate.



George O'Neill
...17-year ditch



Nena O'Neill
...substituting tyranny

The old contract, she said, demands: ownership of mate; denial of self; playing the couples game; rigid role behavior and absolute fidelity. On the other hand, she continued, the open contract offers: independent living; individual freedom; flexible roles; mutual trust; and expansion through openness.

"In the old contract, the man was dominant and out in the world, and the woman was domestic and stayed home with the children," she said. "Playing a passive role led to his growth and her stagnation. Under the open contract there is mutual growth that leads to synergy."

Definition

"Synergy," her husband interpolated, "is the combined, co-operative action of two people working in concert, where, as one person grows, he benefits and also gives the other partner an assist in her growth and vice versa."

Dr. O'Neill gave an example—the case of Jim, who loves fishing, and Mary who hates it. Jim loves Mary; Mary loves Jim.

"Under the closed marriage, Jim would either give up fishing or Mary would endure, but resent, going along or being stuck at home alone while he went off with friends," he explained.

"Under the open marriage, Jim would go fishing and Mary would go to an art exhibit or something she enjoyed, and both would come back to each other renewed and glad to be together," Mrs. O'Neill said.

One of the major misunderstandings,

standings in marriage today, the O'Neills said, is the issue of masculine and feminine roles.

"Some feminists would say that because women have done all the cooking in the past men should do all the cooking in the future, but substituting one tyranny for another isn't the answer," Mrs. O'Neill said.

"Whether the cooking chores are alternated or whether one cooks and the other cleans up, whatever the division, is less important than its being based on the couple's priorities for the moment."

Do they practice what they preach?

"When George is deeply involved in something, I may do the cooking and the cleaning, but the next week he may be doing the whole thing," she said.

Of course both persons have to put something into it. We should make marriage harder and divorce easier. We look on divorce as a failure, but if the sensible consensus is that this marriage is a failure, it should be terminated before the couple destroy each other," he said.

"Too many couples survive the seven-year itch to end up in the 17-year ditch when their children grow up and they find they have nothing in common," he added.

When, having married in good faith, one or the other balks at the idea of open marriage and resolutely refuses to grow, it is better to have it over and done with than drag along unhappily for years only to eventually end in divorce, Mrs. O'Neill asserted.

As for Brian, what does "Son of Open Marriage" think about all this?

"I suppose I'll use it unconsciously as a guideline," he said, shrugging his shoulders eloquently.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times critics rate new films and stage productions in New York.

Plays

"The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window," Lorraine Hansberry's play in a new production adapted by Robert Menzies and Charlotte Zaltburg, got a mixed review from Clive Barnes.

The strength of Miss Hansberry, according to the critic, was in her "remarkable ability to write strong theatrical scenes. There are three or four scenes here that in themselves represent some of the best Broadway writing of the past few years." The picture of a weak man "trying to find himself about the society he lives in remains engrossing." However, Barnes says, "I am not at all happy about the introduction of the music by Gary William Friedman and lyrics (Ray Krol) Fred. There is now a kind of folksy chorus hanging around the Brustein living room making pertinent and unnecessary comments on the action." Director Alan Schneider "takes the scenes very rightly," he thinks, and Hal Linden as Sidney gives a "highly charged and beautifully calculated performance." The play first ran on Broadway in 1964.

Films

"X Y & Zee" with Elizabeth Taylor, Michael Caine, and Susanam York, left reviewer Vincent Canby "reasonably con-



Edward Albee, whose "Tout dans le Jardin" is a Paris hit.

hands the wife \$1,000 in cash. But why? It is an advance on a business deal. The visitor is a prostitute herself during her husband's office hours. The wife is righteously indignant and threatens to telephone the police. But, dangled by the lure of Jure, she finally agrees to the bargain.

Presently funds for the garden and everything else begin to flow in. The husband ferrets out the truth. He, in turn, is righteously indignant and then, too, accepts the humiliating arrangement. The rest, full of suspense and surprise, you must see for yourself. You will not be bored, for Albee is a master story-teller.

"Tout dans le Jardin" is splendidly performed at the Mathurins, Simone Valère and Jean Desailly, the Lunts of France, have roles of satisfactory substance as the distressed couple of respectable suburbia. You will not

encounter better acting on the Paris stage than their Act II revelation scene. Jany Holt, a famed comedienne, has commanding presence as the evil temptress and holds attention firmly in her key appearance, while Pierre Hisset acquires himself well as the guest who knows the household's dark secret.

The latest Albee play ranks with such honest studies of middle-class America as Patrick Kennedy's "A Man's Man" and Arthur Richman's "Ambush." It has framed an urgent problem—that of economic insecurity—fascinatingly and perhaps fantastically, but it is a matter of fact that a family man with \$20,000 a year in the United States these days is having a thin time of it.

Gilbert Bécand is back on the Olympia boards with his able team of accomplices—Pierre Larchand at the drums, Harry Edin on the guitar, Eddy Teller double-bass, with Gilbert Bécand conducting the orchestra and with M. Pointu with hisiddle and Juanita Franklin of pleasant voice joining in. Here is an evening of exemplary musical entertainment—varied, vivacious and fast as lightning. Bécand's ingratiating personality flashes brightly across the footlights with easy spontaneity. The house is his at once and at the end of the session he generously responds to the repeated calls for encores.

There is an alert assurance to everything he does, as he bursts into sudden song, as he clowns about, as he—with a studied simulation of unexpressed violence—attacks the keyboard. His jaunty gait, his brusque gestures, the carriage of his shoulders as though he were wearing newly-acquired spaulders, his incomparable precision, all are valuable assets in the creation of the complete stage portrait. He has returned in triumph, a monarch of the music halls.

Copé, the clever Argentine cartoonist, wrote a curious, satirical fantasy about Eva Peron two seasons ago, but just what his new play, "La Difficulté," is about escapes me. It bears the appropriate subtitle "La Difficulté de s'exprimer," a hint that he has not conveyed his message with sufficient clarity. The piece's erratic traffic is beyond my comprehension, but, at least, I was aware when it was over. My fellow players sat after its termination, utterly stupefied and uncertain whether to stay or to go. Perhaps they are still there.

"L'Honorable" supposedly takes place in Buenos Aires, but it actually takes place in a storeroom on the third floor of the Cité Universitaire. One enters to find a bare-breasted girl sitting on a table in the open space before tiers of seats. For some 15 minutes she swings her legs. She is joined by a female impersonator who reproves her for neglecting her appearance. The girl blunderingly explains that she has spent the lesson time making love in railroad station rest rooms. The music teacher, a Miss Garbo (Copé himself), shows up and it appears that both the guardian dragon and Garbo have undergone operations to change them from male to female and now regret it.

An uncle with shaven head and red whiskers, sporting a long red fur coat, appears to jabber about a trip to China via Siberia. Then an officer with shaven head, red ears and a long fur coat comes on to talk about visas, passports and police files. The girl swifter on her piano, the girl retired behind the scenes, utters an ungodly yell and hobbles out on crutches. She has broken one leg and then breaks her other leg. The converted females fall upon her and tear out her tongue, deposit her in a sack and depart for their long-planned journey.

The dialogue is filled with startling obscenities and there is an inordinate amount of yowling and banging of diaphragms, rolling on the floor and clanging of iron bars. I am unable to tell you what this "house-and-a-half of hysteria" means, but the audience that has gathered to see it, before it is as though watching a performance of "Hamlet," timidly emitting a giggle now and again.

Jessica Woods presented Albee's "American Dream" at the American Cultural Center this week in a well-acted version. She took the role of the problem grandmother. This was the initial performance of the play in English in Paris, though Laurent Terzieff staged it in French a few seasons ago. This satirical satire of national delusions has tonic humor and Mrs. Woods's company succeeded in theoretically accentuating its irony and comedy. Mrs. Woods hopes to establish a permanent bilingual troupe here.

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Money Pact Torpedoed By U.S., Roosa Alleges

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The Federal Reserve Board and the Nixon administration have torpedoed the mid-December international currency agreement, former Treasury Under Secretary Robert V. Roosa charged yesterday.

Citibank Warns U.S. Policy May Renew Inflation

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—First National City Bank warned today that the administration's strategy of applying greater fiscal stimulus in early 1972 and then tapering off poses dangers of renewed inflation.

In its monthly economic letter, the bank said: "The administration's budget strategy demands a degree of precision and prudence, a depth of knowledge not yet attained of the economy's reaction to fiscal and monetary measures."

The bank said that while it is reasonable to expect Federal expenditure will rise substantially in calendar 1972, "it appears that the main thrust will come toward the middle or end of the year, rather than at the beginning, as the administration plans."

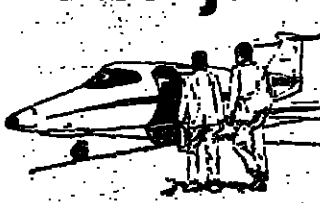
The bank said, "The danger of pursuing the course of this timing is that the full impact of the stimulus may not be felt until the economy reaches the level at which inflationary demand pressures are generated."

One Dollar—

Feb. 7, 72
LONDON (AP-DJ)—The rate of exchange for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
U.S. \$ per £	2.9375	2.9375
Belgian franc	43.54	43.54
Deutsche mark	3.36	3.36
Fr. Fr.	5.4865-10125	5.4865-100
Italian	3.3355	3.3355
Japanese yen	360.00	360.00
Swiss franc	2.0535-25	2.0535-25
Yen	301.40	301.70

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Net Up 10.8% For Imperial Tobacco in '71

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)—Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd. said today net profit rose 10.8 percent for the year ended Oct. 31 to \$44.2 million compared with \$39.9 million the previous year.

The company declared a final dividend of 3.75 pence, making a total for the year of 5.25 pence, up from the previous 4.75 pence. Imperial Tobacco said that, despite rising costs, results for the first three months of the current 1971-72 year show an improvement over the like period a year earlier. The first-quarter results, it said, were aided particularly by a further advance by its food division.

Komatsu Net Drops
TOKYO, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Komatsu Ltd. profit fell 5.5 percent and sales slipped 9 percent in the half-year ended Dec. 31 compared with the previous six months.

The company said today profit for the period was 2.79 billion yen (\$8 million at the central exchange rate), down from 2.7 billion in the previous six months. Sales were 101.56 billion yen, down from 112.1 billion yen. Komatsu said it is cutting its dividend to 3.50 yen from 4.25 yen in the previous half-year. It also announced it will lay off 1,125 workers for the five months beginning around the middle of this month because of the prolonged recession. The workers will receive about 65 percent of their wages during the idle period.

Integrated Food Complex Planned by Japanese Firm

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ)—Mitsui & Co. is planning a "food factory" with some twists, a development it says is unique. The factory will sit alongside Tokyo Bay across from this capital city, where freighters will unload raw foodstuffs into silos at the water's edge.

As many as 20 separate companies in the 2.3-square-mile factory area will draw on these through pipes and conveyor belts, some processing such as wheat into flour while others use the processed goods to make consumer foods from bread to frozen dinners.

Despite Japan's image abroad as a super-efficient economy, some industries here are in a near-hopeless state of antiquity. Mitsui executives say food is among the worst.

The industry's main problem, executives stress, is that it is fragmented into small companies and this sharply increases costs. The aim of the planned facility at Fushimi, the city across Tokyo Bay, is to eliminate transportation and distribution costs by creating a fully integrated food complex, even if all the parts are separately owned.

Based on Mitsui's experience at a much smaller but similar food operation in Nagoya, "many savings are possible," the Nagoya plant uses imported corn to make cornstarch, which then is piped to another plant to be made into glucose. In turn, a third concern converts it into sorbitol, a food additive with a variety of uses. Byproducts go by pipe to an animal-food maker.

Noboru Yamane, a Mitsui executive, says transportation costs are barely a third of what they were when the companies were sprinkled over Japan. Further, storage costs are eliminated because goods come by pipe directly into the process. The glucose company gets along with 30 percent fewer workers than it had before it scrapped its old factory and moved to Nagoya because it does not have to employ men to open sack bags or convert dry starch into liquid form.

Another saving is common use of a central power plant and a central water-purification plant. These facilities, the companies in Nagoya say, would have been prohibitively expensive for each firm to build separately.

A Super-Organizer
Mitsui's role in these projects of which there is a third, smaller one under construction in Kobe is that of a super-organizer. It owns only the land, which it rents to the processing companies that join the project.

It imports all the raw materials, then sells them to the first processor. It buys the output of the first processor and sells it to the second and so on—essentially a bookkeeping operation with a markup, since the material moves continuously through pipes.

The cost figure is especially critical in the United States because of the financial situation at Pan American World Airways, considered the most likely initial U.S. buyer. Some U.S. airline officials say they are waiting to see if Pan Am buys the Concorde before making a decision themselves.

In view of Pan Am's heavy losses the last two years and shaky outlook for the next year or so, these officials express doubt that it can obtain the credit at this time to buy a \$60-million plane. A Pan Am spokesman concedes this point. "It is doubtful that we will reach a decision and be in the market any time this year," he says, also noting that the plane itself is not ready to be put in service anyway.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BASF, Pechiney to Strengthen Tie

Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik (BASF) and the Pechiney Uginé Kuhlmann group report they have agreed to strengthen their cooperation in the polyurethane field. BASF will acquire a 50 percent holding in Pechiney Uginé's subsidiary Delsolac, and will increase its stake in the jointly-owned Marlex-Kuhlmann-Wyandotte to 60 percent from 45 percent. BASF and Pechiney have long been cooperating in Dispersions Plastiques, an equally-owned subsidiary.

Talks Seen on Viscosa Shares

Montecatini Edison is negotiating with Gillet, of France, to acquire its interest in Sula-Viscosa. Italy's leading producer of synthetic fibers, industry sources report. Gillet is understood to control about four million of a total 35 million Sula-Viscosa shares. Montecatini, which is being restructured, controls about two million Sula-Viscosa shares. It has already gained control of three synthetic fiber firms, Rhodaflex, Chailion and Polymor. It is reported to have offered Gillet an unspecified number of Montecatini shares in return for the Sula-Viscosa interest.

Japan Planes Interest Five Nations

Kawasaki Heavy Industries, of Japan, says it has received inquiries from Australia, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and the United States about possibilities of supplying aircraft to their armed forces. Kawasaki officials say the inquiries include the possible supply of three KV-107 gas-turbine-powered helicopters to the Swedish Navy, and several of the same helicopters to the Australian, Belgian and Norwegian Navies. The United States has expressed interest in a twin-jet transport, developed jointly by Japan's De-

fense Agency, Japan Aircraft Manufacturing Co. and Kawasaki. The aircraft, KC-1, carries 60 persons or 45 fully armed men. Kawasaki signed a contract with Selen & Wicander, of Sweden, last August to supply seven KV-107 helicopters for use by the Swedish Navy, with shipment expected by August 1973. The helicopters are made under a license granted by the Vertol Division of Boeing Co., of the United States.

Lockheed Plans to Increase Stock

Lockheed Aircraft directors have voted to increase authorized common stock to 30 million shares from 20 million, subject to stockholder approval at the May 2 annual meeting. The company says there are no definite plans to issue any of the additional shares but notes that a covenant in its credit agreement with 24 banks pledges it to try to increase its capital resources in order to strengthen its financial position. Of the 20 million shares authorized nine years ago, 11,358,610 are outstanding. There are 1,734,137 shares reserved for convertible debentures and 742,278 shares reserved for stock options.

Toray to Make Pleasure Boats

Toray Industries, Japan's largest integrated textile concern, says it has concluded arrangements to enter the pleasure boat field. Nippon Sharyo Kaisha and Chomoto & Son boat yard will manufacture Toray fiber-reinforced plastic boats, and direct production by Toray is also contemplated, the company says. Plans call for the production and marketing of about 150 boats during the first year, with production doubling the following year. Models range from a 25-foot sailboat priced at about 3 million yen (\$3,740) to a 12-foot flipper-class boat priced at about 250,000 yen.

Occidental's Libyan Leases Stir Row

Bank's Suit Reveals Oil Wheeling-Dealing

By Stanley Penn

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—In February, 1968, Occidental Petroleum, then a minor oil concern, was granted two prized drilling concessions by Libya.

This surprised some, mainly because Occidental was competing with some industry giants. But Occidental credited its good fortune to the superior contents of its sealed bid and to the attention it paid to small details, such as wrapping its bid in ribbons of Libya's national colors.

Since then, Occidental's concessions have proved to be one of the world's major oil deposits. In 1970, they produced 260.8 million barrels of crude oil. The company's earnings between 1968 and 1970 nearly tripled, due in part to its Libyan find. By last March, Occidental had invested \$403.5 million in property, plant and equipment for international production and exploration—nearly all in Libya.

Now, six years after the granting of the lucrative concessions, some little-noticed documents on file in federal district court here in connection with a suit against Occidental by Allen & Co. show some of the influences that may have been brought to bear in winning the bonuses.

Involved are:

● An agreement by Occidental to pay \$200,000 to Ferdinand Galie, a bon vivant European businessman and promoter.

● The financing by Mr. Galie of a documentary film written by Fuad Khabazi, Libya's former oil minister, said to cost \$100,000.

● Alleged payments by Occidental to Taher Oghi, the company's Libyan representative who became minister of labor and social affairs, and to "General de Rovin," a notorious international swindler whose real name is François Louis Pegulin.

● A \$100 million breach of contract suit filed against Occidental by Fuad Khabazi, Libya's former oil minister, said to cost \$100,000.

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its activities provide an insight into how huge companies sometimes operate.

Louis Nizer, the company's outside attorney, says he will not discuss the matter because it is in litigation. He says all the facts will come out at the trial of the Allen-Occidental suit. A series of questions given to an Occidental executive in Los Angeles have gone unanswered.

The story, as pieced together from court documents, begins in 1964, when "Gen. de Rovin" came to promoter Galie in Paris with a proposition: If Mr. Galie could line up an oil company willing to spend millions of dollars on the project, Gen. de Rovin could obtain lucrative concessions in Libya through a highly placed Libyan.

At that time, Mr. Galie apparently had no prior knowledge of Gen. de Rovin. Court documents say that the Spanish-born De Rovin, now aged 70, was a swindler in Berlin, Vienna and elsewhere in the period prior to World War II; that he had dealings with the Nazis during the war, which a French court later sentenced him to death in absentia; that in the postwar period he traveled about South America and Canada, making a living by passing bad checks; that he eventually returned to France from Argentina under the phony name "De Rovin"; that he was employed by a French firm and promptly squandered its assets; that in February, 1970, he was sentenced in absentia to a year in jail by a French court after a conviction for violation of foreign exchange controls; and that his present whereabouts are unknown.

Mr. Galie's background is less colorful. He is married to a graduate of Charles University in Prague, as owning plastic and chemical factories and as being engaged in financing with important connections in the business world, including his friendship with Charles Allen, the multimillionaire founder and general partner of Allen & Co.

Intrigued by Gen. de Rovin's proposition, Mr. Galie asked Mr. Allen if he could find a company. "Charles told me, 'Give me time. I will look around,'" Mr. Galie recounts in his deposition.

Mr. Khabazi in his sworn testimony says that while he was oil minister and, as such, a member of the powerful cabinet of ministers, he kept Mr. Galie fully informed of the government's deliberations with regard to the concessions. He told Mr. Galie, he says, "what they say about Occidental, what I think, what he (Galie) should tell me and help me, what ammunition I should have" in pleading Occidental's case before the other ministers. He says he kept Mr. Galie informed "because this was the agreement, that Mr. Galie would deal with me and I shouldn't tell anybody else."

Promoter Galie made a handsome profit from his Libyan adventures. In August 1966—about six months after it had won the concessions—Occidental agreed to

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

The French Brokerage Houses
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Robert Gaudet and François Lachenol.

Wall St. Prices Display Pattern of Contrasts

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange carved out another session of sawtooth price action today, holding to its recent pattern of small change in the over-all averages mixed with sharp fluctuations in individual issues.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, starting off with a token loss, improved as the day went along and ended at its best level. It gained 2.16 to finish at 971.32, more than wiping out yesterday's setback of 2.71.

The two most active stocks underscored the contrasts within the market. Union Carbide, repeating as the volume leader, ran up 2 1/2 to 22 3/8. International Chemical & Nuclear, meanwhile, slumped 1 1/2 to 30 3/8.

Union Carbide has registered a net gain of 7 5/8 points since last Friday, when the company said it had applied to the Food & Drug Administration for permission to test its soft contact lens on human beings.

Damaging Appraisal
Brokers said the pressure on International Chemical today stemmed from an analyst appraisal in the Wall Street Journal stating that the recent sharp rise in the stock appeared overdone in the light of the company's near-term earnings prospects. The stock was strong last week amid encouraging reports on a drug product—Vizalox—with broad spectrum anti-viral potential.

Trading held to a brisk pace, totaling 17.39 million shares against yesterday's 16.93 million. The Big Board displayed 797 declines and 636 advances. There were 65 stocks posting 1971-72

losses, compared with only two

Among the glamour stock gainers were Bausch & Lomb, up 5 1/4 to 187 1/2, Rik, up 2 3/4 to 50 7/8, International Business Machines, up 3 3/4 to 372 1/4, Winchago Industries, up 2 7/8 to 64 1/4, Control Data, up 2 1/2 to 58 3/8, and Natomas, up 3 1/2 to 57 7/8.

Natomas reported that its delamination well in a newly discovered field offshore of Sumatra recovered free oil in a test.

Meanwhile, prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the OTC market finished mixed in fairly active trading.

The exchange's price index was up 0.02 at 27.36. However, declines led advances by 505 to 443.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index climbed 0.55 to 129.11. Of the 2,587 NASDAQ issues traded, 775 fell, 706 rose and 1,386 were unchanged.

NASDAQ actives included Southwest Life, 46 1/4 bid, 46 3/4 asked, up 1 1/4, Rank Organ, 25 3/4 bid, 26 1/8 asked, up 1 1/2, and Penn Offshore, 9-9 1/4, up 1 1/8.

Turnover on the Amex slipped to 5.31 million shares from 5.5 million yesterday. Turnover in the counter market expanded to 10.1 million shares from 9.67 million.

On the bond market good investor response to new corporate and municipal bond offerings stopped the recent retreat in secondary bond prices, which closed firm in quiet trading.

In the government sector Treasury bill rates steadied from yesterday's extensive drop and coupons turned firm on limited trading.

Company Reports

American Cyanamid				Goodyear Tire & Rubber			
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970		Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	330.3	309.1		Revenue (millions)	936.7	816.9	
Profits (millions)	37.33	19.62		Profits (millions)	43.78	37.27	
Per Share	0.56	0.41		Per Share	0.67	0.51	
Year				Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,283.5	1,256.6		Revenue (millions)	3,601.5	3,194.5	
Profits (millions)	84.11	92.89		Profits (millions)	170.2	129.21	
Per Share	1.95	1.83		Per Share	2.34	1.78	
Avco				Kerr-McGee			
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970		Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	164.5	220.4		Revenue (millions)	151.5	144.1	
Profits (millions)	8.46	6.01		Profits (millions)	10.88	9.84	
Per Share	0.37	0.10		Per Share	0.48	0.43	
Year				Year			
Revenue (millions)	687.8	757.8		Revenue (millions)	603.3	527.5	
Profits (millions)	38.43	31.25		Profits (millions)	40.69	35.92	
Per Share	1.02	0.40		Per Share	1.77	1.57	
Cummins Engine				Marek			
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970		Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	159.4	142.9		Revenue (millions)	214.5	191.5	
Profits (millions)	6.38	6.43		Profits (millions)	32.51	28.29	
Per Share	0.78	0.89		Per Share	0.89	0.78	
Year				Year			
Revenue (millions)	197.1	197.9		Revenue (millions)	828.5	755.4	
Profits (millions)	21.5	20.42		Profits (millions)	127.18	111.72	
Per Share	3.26	3.20		Per Share	3.48	3.13	
General Dynamics				Northwest Industries			
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970		Fourth Quarter	1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	442.1	476.2		Revenue (millions)	143.0	121.5	
Profits (millions)	7.71a	20.84		Profits (millions)	11.52	9.23	
Per Share	0.73a	1.98		Per Share	0.84	0.59	
Year				Year			
Revenue (millions)	1,868.8	2,223.5		Revenue (millions)	565.8	480.3	
Profits (millions)	22.04	6.51		Profits (millions)	47.75	35.82	
Per Share	2.09	0.62		Per Share	3.56	2.22	

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Andersen Bank A/S

Julius Baer International

Banca di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Crédit Lyonnais

Bank Mees & Hope NV

Bankers Trust International

Bankhaus I. D. Herstatt K.G.a.A.

Banque Americas

Banque de Bruxelles S.A.

Banque Européenne de Tokyo

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

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Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.

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Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Dresdner Bank

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Kjebenhavns Handelsbank

Kleinwort, Benson (Europe) S.A.

Kreditbank N.V.

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International

Lavoro Bank Finance Company N.V.

Lazard Brothers & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

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Samuel Montagu & Co.

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Morgan Grenfell & Co.

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Nordic Bank

Nordiska Föreningsbanken Ab

Den norske Creditbank

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co.

Orion Bank

Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout Securities S.A.

Pierion, Halding & Pierson

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VI—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. In-foreign issue subject to international equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include change in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 10 per cent or more has been paid the year's high range and dividend are shown for the new stock.

Dec	32.75	32.80	32.55	32.75	32.70
Feb	32.7	32.7	32.55	32.7	32.65

Sales: Feb 1953: Aug 1955: Jan 1956:

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London	48.20	48.10	+ 0.5
Zurich	47.73	48.15	+ 0.4
Paris (12.5 kilo)....	47.93	47.91	+ 0.1
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

International Stock Index

Stock Indexes			
	Today	Prev.	1973
Amsterdam	117.3	117.9	117.9
Brussels	100.54	100.57	100.57
Frankfurt	135.21	135.93	137.11
London 30	490.8	485.3	500.1
London 500	204.33	202.24	205.32
Milan	46.15	46.20	46.01
Paris	106.9	101.8	105.3

Market Summary

Feb. 8, 1973		
Most Actives—New York		
Union Corp	709,800	22%
Chm Nuc	325,400	30%
heelsFry	251,500	8%
atCashR	194,200	32%
ough E	155,000	44%
thern Co	154,400	20%

...vundstrind	130,400	16%
ool Resrch	724,700	23
CA	132,200	60%
m Tel&Tel	431,800	40%
	127,300	45%

ppCoAm	124,600	14%
ccision Pet	123,102	13%
uff Oil	113,300	26%
ormw Edis	112,400	35%

Volume, all stocks: 17,390,000 shares
 Volume, 15 stocks: 2,840,700 shares
 Ratio, 15 stocks: 16.3 percent.
 Average price, 15 stocks: \$29.56
 New 1971-72 highs: 65; lows: 2

Advances: 626; declines: 797;
changed: 318.
N.Y. stock index: 58.15 +0.08; in

trials: 62.88	+0.14;	transport:
53.58	+0.11;	utility: 28.89
finance: 73.80	-0.08.	

Most Active—American

BranAirw A	\$71,000	74%
Serviceco	\$2,700	1 1/2%
Sell Indust	70,600	6%
Sanister CH	57,200	18 1/2%
Alleg Air	54,300	19%
ather Co	51,600	14%

Drew Natl	57,900	7%
Anthony Ind	46,600	25½
Kenton Cp	44,600	13%
Puritan Fsh	43,700	17½

Approx totaw stock sales	5.3
Stock sales year ago	8.
American Stock index:	
High	Low
27.53	27.15
	Close
	27.36

Dow Jones Average				
	Open	High	Low	Close
30 Ind	993.22	910.97	898.18	907.13

20 Tm	254.76	255.53	251.84	253.96
15 UH	114.30	115.03	113.57	114.23
63S 1k	315.83	317.40	312.98	315.73

Sandwich & Dress

	High	Low	Close
425 Indust.	116.73	115.28	116.25
30 Rails	45.84	44.80	45.40
55 UHL	58.12	57.31	57.75
500 Stocks	105.22	103.90	104.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N

Shares
Bids
Sells

		July	August
Feb. 7	App. 1994	349,295	595,213
Feb. 4	1994	301,095	505,168
Feb. 3	1994	833,998	545,798
Feb. 2	1994	837,217	579,328

Feb. 1 320,506 527,998
*These totals are included in
sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-45

America's Fin. (Corbett) and U.S. Bank

Am Dist Tel
AVCO Cp wt
AVCO Cp pf
Beef Food

Big Three	Hewlett Pck	Scott
Blue Bell	Hoff Elect.	Signat
Cara FrTC	Honeywell	Smith
Coca Ins	Hought Alf	South
CocaBty NY	ITE Imper	Squa
Cococo Ind	James Fred	Sterk
CBS	Maytag	Tand
CBS pf	Atlas River	Unio
ComFds pf A	Nat Airlines	Unlo
ConFedCo w	Nat Starch	US

Cox Bdcst	Norris Ind	US
CTS Corp	Nort Simon	Ware
Curtiss Wrt	NortSim pf	Wher
Essex Inti	Peckin Elm	Whit

Fs/FctyCp	Petrie Str	Xere
Fst Penna	PotEI 4.0kpf	Zurn
For McKess	Pract Gamb	

NEW LOWS-2

FedNM1 wI	Fst Chl C
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and where it's available

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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Comp Bd	9.23	10.14	Industry	5.26	5.75	N Era	10.76	16.78	Viking	unavail.	
Comp Pd	9.83	10.48	INTNG	10.67	11.53	N Horiz	39.88	28.78	Wall St G	10.80	15.91
Concord	12.07	12.97	JCA	14.37	15.70	Pro Fund	11.61	11.61	West M	13.66	12.67
Cons Intv	13.12	13.68	Can Ind	10.71	10.71	Pro Partt	7.04	7.04	Wash Eq	14.85	14.26
Constal G	6.66	7.18	Incl Indc	7.97	7.97	Pwr Grd	8.88	8.88	Groves	14.22	14.22
Cont Aut	8.33	8.53	Imva Bo	12.41	72.58	Pwr Grd	8.88	8.88	Expir	14.42	25.96
Cont Gth	11.12	11.23	Investors Group:			Pro SIP	16.96	11.90	Westlnt	18.23	11.92
Ldr	15.96	16.71	IDB pdt	6.44	7.28	Putham Funds:			Marg	11.71	13.05
Ctry Cap	13.49	14.74	Mutl	10.26	11.28	Equit	10.12	11.16	Techr	8.75	
Cty Wdr	6.20	6.78	Natl	5.71	5.14						

Cin Wdahl	7.36 6.46	Stovak	20.59 22.38	Growth	11.61 12.69	Weilall	12.48 13.66
DeVegh	75.28 75.28	Select	9.61 10.24	Incarn	8.28 9.16	Weilinn	11.96 13.09
Delaware Group		Ver Pk	6.63 5.38	Invest	9.26 10.12	Windr	9.62 10.51
Deport	12.16 1.29	Vir Rnd	6.14 4.37	Isaw	10.46 11.43	West ind	6.22 6.80
Delmar	12.24 2.27	Ward	28.48 28.48	Ward	10.46 11.43	Wing Fd	7.11 7.77
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Doig Cos	16.29 16.27	J Hancock	8.51 9.25	Sogitars	2.62 3.62	Worth	3.26 3.26
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3

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Business Rift Reveals Oil Wheeling-Dealing

(Continued from Page 2)

pay him \$300,000. Mr. Galic says he asked for and received an other \$16,000 for expenses. Occidental says it agreed to pay the \$300,000 but says it was made in return for Mr. Galic giving up a prior claim to royalties from the concessions. This payment came despite Occidental's cancellation of its 1964 agreement with Mr. Galic on July 16, 1965—13 days before the deadline for submitting bids for the concessions granted in February 1965.

Occidental declines to say what amounts, if any, it paid Gen. de Rovin and Mr. Oghi in connection with the 1964 agreement.

But Mr. Galic says in his deposition that Mr. Oghi, at the 1964 London meeting, demanded \$150,000 to \$300,000. But Dr. Hammer turned him down. The promoter said he talked Mr. Oghi into settling for \$20,000, half from Occidental and half from Mr. Galic.

In 1964, Mr. Oghi was not a government minister. But he was on the Occidental payroll at about that time as its representative. Galic says a post he held at least until July 1965. Occidental submitted its bid. Allen & Co. claims that Occidental used Mr. Oghi as its Libyan representative up to at least Feb. 20, 1966, when the government granted the concessions.

Occidental indicates it ended Mr. Oghi's services as a representative on July 29, 1965. Mr. Oghi, who has been named to the cabinet in October 1965, and according to the U.S. State Department he was a government minister when the cabinet of which he was a member awarded the concessions.

Allen & Co. has charged that Dr. Hammer "is believed to have made several substantial payments to agents other than Galic in connection with these concessions, and these payments were apparently made by checks on European banks." Occidental has replied that it did nothing illegal or improper.

No Compensation

Mr. Galic maintains that he did not take any compensation for his efforts on behalf of Occidental.

Mr. Galic's testimony indicates no direct payment to Mr. Kabazi. But Mr. Galic does say that he put up \$100,000 to finance a documentary film written by Mr. Kabazi. Whether the \$100,000 was played into the film is not known. Mr. Galic produced the film in the last half of 1965, but it was never shown commercially and thus made no money.

The story of the concessions is described in pretrial depositions, along with other legal papers, stemming from Allen & Co.'s breach-of-contract suit, which has yet to come to trial. The 1967 suit says that in the December 1964 agreement, Occidental contracted to give Allen & Co. a 25 percent share of profits obtained from any concessions delivered by Mr. Galic.

Allen & Co. contends Occidental reneged on the agreement and is seeking the \$100 million in damages on the ground that Occidental could never have gotten the concessions without Mr. Galic's intervention.

Occidental replies, in court, that it terminated the contract on July 16, 1965, 13 days before it submitted its bid. It also contends Mr. Galic was of no help whatever in getting the concessions—its later agreement to pay \$200,000 to him notwithstanding.

The incident triggering the fall-out between Allen & Co. and Occidental took place in May 1965 when Herbert Allen Jr. notified Occidental he had discovered that De Rovin was a notorious crook.

Occidental says that as a result it canceled the September 1964 agreement with Allen & Co. and Mr. Galic and the December 1964 agreement with Allen & Co. Those cancellations took place on July 16, 1965—four months after Mr. Allen's report. Occidental declines to comment as to why it waited until two weeks before the deadline for submitting bids to the Libyan government to cancel the agreements. One effect of the delay was to leave Allen & Co. and promoter Galic very little time to try to work out arrangements with some other oil company, if they had so desired.

Promoter Galic, according to his own testimony, asked Charles Allen what he should do and that Mr. Allen told him to disregard the dismissal telegram and keep working on Occidental's behalf. Mr. Galic says he took that advice.

Mr. Galic, to be sure, has an agreement with Allen & Co. to get a share of any money the firm may get from Occidental in damages. Obviously, it serves his purpose to maintain that his influence over Mr. Kabazi was responsible for the concessions.

However, Mr. Kabazi's testimony closely parallels Mr. Galic's.

Mr. Kabazi insists that his efforts in inner circles to help Occidental obtain these concessions, as Mr. Galic was to him to do, were strictly for Libyan good. He says he felt that Occidental, with Allen & Co.'s financial backing, could handle the costly job of drilling for oil.

He says he knew from the start why Mr. Galic was becoming friendly with him. "The whole purpose of his contact (with me) and close relation (with me) was to get this done," Mr. Kabazi says. He says he made a promise to Mr. Galic to "do my best" to obtain the concessions for Occidental.

It was a crime in Libya punishable by a minimum four-month jail term for a government official to give confidential information prior to an official release, so why did Mr. Kabazi do just that? He says he divulged secret information to Mr. Galic simply because Mr. Galic was Occidental's envoy—"the man authorized to talk and the man to whom I should tell everything."

Occidental, in court papers, contends that Mr. Kabazi was not nearly as friendly with Mr. Galic as claimed and that the oil minister did not disclose any secrets about the concessions to Mr. Galic.

Mr. Kabazi, who is described in court documents as a poet and an intellectual, gives the impression he was quite impressed by the worldly Mr. Galic. In his deposition, Mr. Galic tells how he won Mr. Kabazi's confidence. He first made friends with Mr. Kabazi's brother-in-law, from whom he learned that Mr. Kabazi was keenly interested in poetry, books and movies. Mr. Galic says that when he first visited Mr. Kabazi's home, he stayed until three in the morning talking about movies to the fascinated oil minister and scriptwriter-to-be.

Life Sentence

Along the way, Mr. Kabazi testifies he checked with Omar Shahlil, the special adviser to King Idris, who was then King. King Idris, who was the "Galic" and "Galic," Kabazi, told him to him. Mr. Shahlil "recommended Galic highly," says Mr. Kabazi. (After King Idris's ouster, Mr. Shahlil, who is currently said to be in Switzerland, was sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment by the new Libyan government, the embassy in Washington says.)

Mr. Kabazi and Mr. Galic quickly became confidants. Initially, Mr. Kabazi says, he had strong doubts the Occidental had the financial strength to undertake a big project if it were awarded concessions. But promoter Galic assured him that Allen & Co. would arrange the financing.

Mr. Kabazi says he then had to convince others. Mr. Galic quickly became confidants. Initially, Mr. Kabazi says, he had strong doubts the Occidental had the financial strength to undertake a big project if it were awarded concessions. But promoter Galic assured him that Allen & Co. would arrange the financing.

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split in two, 42a and 42b. Mr. Galic says he pressed Mr. Kabazi to get at least one of those for Occidental.

Mr. Kabazi who gave his pretrial deposition at Allen & Co.'s request, confirms the Galic testimony. He says he promised he would "fight" to get 42a or 42b in the face of "stern resistance" from others inside the government.

Mr. Kabazi says he presented his recommendations to the cabinet of ministers. The Occidentals receive the drilling concessions now known as 103 and 103 originally 42b and 42c. The cabinet accepted his suggestion, he says. "...at the end, when I had the support of the (king's) prime minister."

For its part, Occidental has tried to minimize the friendship between minister Kabazi and promoter Galic. The company contends it was the concessions solely because it turned in superior bid, including a proposal to build an ammonia plant, and a promise to use 5 percent of its pretrial profits from the concessions for an agricultural project in Libya.

Oxy's Claim

The company also maintains that Allen & Co. agreed to live up to the terms of the December 1964 agreement by never paying its share of the expenses in developing the concessions.


Moreover, Occidental claims that it got no reply from Allen & Co. after canceling the agreement in 1965 and that it was not until Jan. 1966, when Allen & Co. learned Occidental had found oil, that Allen wrote asking for information about the concessions and intimating that it claimed a 25 percent interest.

As further evidence that Allen & Co. has no rightful claim to a slice of its profits, Occidental says its underwriters questionnaire that it filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission in May 1966, after it was granted the Libyan concessions.

In the underwriters questionnaire, Allen Inc., an offshoot of Allen & Co. declared that neither it nor any of its officers had any "material relationship" with Occidental, according to the oil company. At the time, Herbert Allen, a general partner of Allen & Co., was chairman of Allen Inc.

How then, Occidental argues, can Allen & Co. claim the December 1964 agreement was still in force when in May 1966 it denied that Herbert Allen had any "material relationship" with Occidental? Allen & Co. has replied that in May 1966, months before Occidental discovered oil on the concessions, those concessions could not legitimately be described as a material asset.

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Observer

No Tears for Monday

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—There is a lot of evidence suggesting that the Monday we all grew up with and learned to hate may be on its last legs. For one thing, people with jobs of routine drudgery are getting in the habit of just not showing up for work on Mondays. The figures on Monday absenteeism in production-line jobs are a sociologist's delight and an industrial captain's nightmare. It is said that automobile executives in Detroit take care when acquiring new cars for themselves to get models that were made in the middle of the week when there is less likelihood that the pistons will be left out.



Baker

People with fancy jobs, of course, have always had a high absentee rate on Monday. Congressmen, for example, stay away from the capital in such multitudes on Mondays that convivers have always found it the best of all days for slipping a piece of dirty business unadvised through the House of Representatives. Among the drinking classes, the three-day weekend is an old tradition, and in England, which is years ahead of us in the general distaste for working, the four-day weekend is commonplace.

What is new here is the common working shift's quiet, unauthorized, yet insistent claim to yet another day of rest. This will doubtless worry those who think the country is bound for perdition. For Monday is the most quintessentially Puritan of all days.

The Puritans first tried to seize Sunday, but lost it when King James, in a decree for which every football widow in America may be thankful, declared the sabbath a fitting day for exercise, games and sport.

In the end, the Puritans had to settle for Monday, and a happy settlement it turned out to be.

To this day, the word most often associated with Monday is "blue." When women still did household labor, Monday was washday. They suffered from "washday blues" because laundering Monday's task was the dreariest, most backbreaking of all the dreary, backbreaking labor that filled the housewife's week.

For men as well, Monday has traditionally been the day for everything unpleasant. A day for putting the nose to the grindstone, for going back to that miserable problem that was left on the floor when the quitting bell rang Friday. One is supposed to think of paying bills, of five full days of honest, hard, dull, drudging work, days which stretch out endlessly through thousands and thousands of hours until the next weekend.

It was—very Puritan, at least in the sense that Puritanism is understood by those, like President Nixon, who talk about "the Puritan ethic" when they exhort us all to take pride and pleasure in toil. These people who are so fond of "the Puritan ethic" are often presidents—or large profitable enterprises, or not of the United States. The toll in which they take pleasure tends to be exciting, fascinating, intellectually challenging, gratifying to the ego and rich in social encounter.

The toll of persons who carry burdens, to cite an occupation which President Nixon has singled out for honorable mention, tends to be less stimulating.

These persons may applaud a routing speech about "the Puritan ethic," but come Monday morning they may also punch the alarm clock and go right back to sleep on the philosophical assumption that you can become bored just as nobly by four days of bedpan-carrying as you can by five.

Maybe the three-day weekend is a good idea, maybe not. The question may be academic, without waiting for Congress or commerce to enact it. The American workday, if that term is not an overstatement, seems well on his way to making it a reality.

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